powers: it is ſaid, indeed, that he was never ſeen to ſmile after that unwelcome intelligence. He fell ſick in the progreſs of his journey to Edinburgh, and expired within a week after his arrival, in the 83d year of his age, in 1514. Boethius, in his Hiſtory of the Biſhops of Aberdeen, according to Mr Pennant, ſays, "He was a perſon of ſuch eminence, that his contemporaries firmly believed that his death was preſaged by various prodigies, and that ſupernatural voices were heard at his interment; as if Heaven more peculiarly intereſted itſelf in the departure of ſo great a character."

Nothing particular having been delivered down to us concerning the perſon, temper, or domeſtic habits of this illuſtrious Prelate, I am ſorry I have nothing to offer on a ſubject of ſuch lively gratification in biographical writing.

The ſeveral ſituations in which he ſucceſſively appeared, were eminently diſtinguiſhed, as each demanded its proper character, by his knowledge, his learning, his addreſs, his munificence, or his piety; and it ſeems not too much to ſay, that his exalted ſtation in the church was adorned by the conſtant union of them all.

The very conſiderable acquiſitions of wealth, which his different offices or employments in the Church or the State enabled him to make, were, as we have ſeen, returned during his life-time, in no ſcanty meaſure, to his country in acts of noble liberality, or the moſt uſeful charity. He bequeathed ten thouſand pounds, which remained in money and effects after his deceaſe, partly for the completion of his bridge over the Dee, and partly for the benefit of his college at Aberdeen.

In ſuch of his writings as have deſcended to poſterity, he has left ample teſtimonies of his learning, and particularly of his extenſive knowledge in the hiſtory of his country.

After the various inſtances of merit which I have adduced in this ſketch of our eminent Prelate's life, allow me, in three words, to complete his character by the following eulogy of one who has obſerved of him, "that there never was a man of greater integrity of life and manners; it having been proverbially affirmed to his honour, that from the time of his entering into holy orders, he was never known to do or to ſay an unſeemly thing."

By J. Lettice.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JONES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

I SHALL begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquiſition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature, his early proficiency was the ſubject of admiration and applauſe; and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was ever afterward progreſſive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spaniſh, and the Italian, he ſpoke and wrote with the greateſt fluency and preciſion; and the German and Portugueſe were familiar to him.

At an early period of life, his application to Oriental literature commenced: he ſtudied the Hebrew with eaſe and ſucceſs; and many of the moſt learned Aſiatics have the candour to avow, that his knowledge of Arabic and Perſian was as accurate and extenſive as their own: he was alſo converſant in the Turkiſh idiom; and the Chineſe had even attracted his notice ſo far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view, perhaps, to farther improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himſelf maſter of the Sanſcrit; and the moſt enlightened profeſſors of the doctrines of Brahma confeſs with pride, delight, and ſurpriſe, that his knowledge of their ſacred dialect was moſt critically correct and profound. The Pandits, who were in the habit of attending him, when I ſaw them after his death, at a public Durbar, could neither ſuppreſs their tears for his loſs, nor find terms to expreſs their admiration at the wonder-

ful progreſs he had made in their ſciences.

Before the expiration of his twenty-ſecond year, he had completed his Commentaries on the poetry of the Aſiatics, although a conſiderable time afterward elapſed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labours exiſted, would at once furniſh proofs of his conſummate ſkill in the Oriental dialects; of his proficiency in thoſe of Rome and Greece; of taſte and erudition far beyond his years; and of talents and application without example.

But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too diſcerning to conſider language in any other light than as the key of ſcience, and he would have deſpiſed the reputation of a mere linguiſt. Knowledge and truth were the object of all his ſtudies, and his ambition was to be uſeful to mankind; with theſe views, he extended his reſearches to all languages, nations, and times.

Such were the motives that induced him to propoſe to the government of this country, what he juſtly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious digeſt of Hindu and Mahomedan law, from Sanſcrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his ſervices to ſuperintend the compilation, and with a promiſe to tranſlate it. He had foreſeen, previous to his departure from Europe, that without the aid of ſuch a work, the wiſe and benevolent intentions of the legiſlature of Great Britain, in leaving to a certain extent the natives of theſe provinces in poſſeſſion of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled; and his experience, after a ſhort reſidence in India, confirmed what his ſagacity had anticipated, that without principles to refer to, in a language familiar to the judges of the courts, adjudications among the natives muſt too often be ſubject to an uncertain and erroneous expoſition, or wilful miſinterpretation of their laws.

To the ſuperintendance of this work, which was immediately undertaken at his ſuggeſtion, he aſſiduouſly devoted thoſe hours which he could ſpare from his profeſſional duties. After tracing the plan of the digeſt, he preſcribed its arrangement and mode of execution, and ſelected, from the moſt learned Hindus and Mahomedans, fit perſons for the taſk of compiling it: flattered by his attention, and encouraged by his applauſe, the Pandits proſecuted their labours with cheerful zeal, to a ſatisfactory concluſion. The Molavees have alſo nearly finiſhed their portion of the work; but we muſt ever regret, that the promiſed tranſlation, as well as the meditated preliminary diſſertation, have been fruſtrated by that decree, which ſo often intercepts the performance of human purpoſes.

During the courſe of this compilation, and as auxiliary to it, he was led to ſtudy the works of Menu, reputed by the Hindus to be the oldeſt and holieſt of legiſlators; and finding them to compriſe a ſyſtem of religious and civil duties, and of law in all its branches, ſo comprehenſive and minutely exact, that it might be conſidered as the inſtitutes of Hindu law, he preſented a tranſlation of them to the government of Bengal.

During the ſame period, deeming no labour exceſſive or ſuperfluous that tended, in any reſpect, to promote the welfare or happineſs of mankind, he gave the public an Engliſh verſion of the Arabic text of the Sirajiyah, or Mahomedan law of inheritance, with a commentary. He had already publiſhed in England a tranſlation of a tract on the ſame ſubject by another Mahomedan lawyer, containing, as his own words expreſs, "a lively and elegant Epitome of the law of Inheritance of Zaid."

Without attending to the chronological order of their publication, I ſhall briefly recapitulate his other performances in Aſiatic literature, as far as my knowledge and recollection of them extend.

The vanity and petulance of Anquetil du Perſon, with his illiberal reflections on ſome of the learned members of the univerſity of Oxford, extorted from him a letter in the French language, which has been admired for accurate criticiſm, juſt ſatire, and elegant compoſition. A regard for the literary reputation of his country, induced him to tranſlate from

a Perſian original, into French, the life of Nadir Shah, that it might not be carried out of England with a reflection, that no perſon had been found in the Britiſh dominions capable of tranſlating it. The ſtudents of Perſian literature muſt ever be grateful to him for a Grammar of that language, in which he has ſhown the poſſibility of combining taſte and elegance with the preciſion of a grammarian; and every admirer of Arabic poetry, muſt acknowledge his obligations to him for an Engliſh verſion of the ſeven celebrated poems, ſo well known by the name of Moallakat, from the diſtinction to which their excellence had entitled them, of being ſuſpended in the Temple of Mecca. I ſhould ſcarcely think it of importance to mention, that he did not diſdain the office of editor of a Sanſcrit and Perſian work, if it did not afford me an opportunity of adding, that the latter was publiſhed at his own expence, and was ſold for the benefit of inſolvent debtors. A ſimilar application was made of the produce of Sirajiyah.

Of his lighter productions, the elegant amuſements of his leiſure hours, comprehending Hymns on the Hindu mythology, poems, conſiſting chiefly of tranſlations from the Aſiatic languages, and the verſion of Sacoontala, an ancient Indian drama, it would be unbecoming to ſpeak in a ſtyle of importance, which he did not himſelf annex to them.

The purſuits of our late preſident in Oriental literature, which, from their extent, might appear to have occupied all his time, neither precluded his attention to profeſſional ſtudies, nor to ſcience in general. Among his publications in Europe, in polite literature, excluſive of various compoſitions in proſe and verſe, I find a tranſlation of the Speeches of Iſæus, with a learned comment; and in law, an Eſſay on the Law of Bailments. Upon the ſubject of this laſt work, I cannot deny myſelf the gratification of quoting the ſentiments of a celebrated hiſtorian: "Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational eſſay on the Law of Bailments. He is, perhaps, the only lawyer equally converſant with the Year-books of Weſtminſter, the Commentaries of Ulpian, the Attic Pleadings of Iſæus, and the ſentences of Arabian and Perſian Cadhis."

His profeſſional ſtudies did not commence before his twentieth year; and I have his own authority for aſſerting, that the firſt book of Engliſh juriſprudence which he ever ſtudied, was Forteſcue's Eſſay, in Praiſe of the Laws of England.

Of the ability and conſcientious integrity with which he diſcharged the functions of a magiſtrate, and the duties of a judge of the ſupreme court of judicature in this ſettlement, the public voice and public regret bear ample and merited teſtimony.

His addreſſes to the jurors are not leſs diſtinguiſhed for philanthropy and liberality of ſentiment, than for juſt expoſitions of the law, perſpicuity, and elegance of diction; and his oratory was as captivating as his arguments were convincing.

In an epilogue to his Commentaries on Aſiatic poetry, he bids farewell to polite literature, without relinquiſhing his affection for it; and concludes with an intimation of his intention to ſtudy law, expreſſed in a wiſh, which we now know to have been prophetic.

Mihi ſit oro, non inutilis toga,
Nec indiſerta lingua, nec turpis manus!

I have already enumerated attainments and works, which, from their diverſity and extent, ſeem far beyond the capacity of the moſt enlarged minds; but the catalogue may yet be augmented. To a proficiency in the languages of Greece, Rome, and Aſia, he added the knowledge of the philoſophy of thoſe countries, and of every thing curious and valuable that had been taught in them. The doctrines of the academy, the lyceum, or the portico, were not more familiar to him than the tenets of the Vedas, the myſticiſm of the Suſis, or the religion of the ancient Perſians; and while, with a kindred genius, he peruſed with rapture the heroic, lyric, or moral compoſitions of the moſt renowned poets of Greece, Rome, and Aſia, he could turn with equal delight and knowledge to the ſublime ſpeculations and mathematical calculations of Barrow and Newton.

With

With them alſo he profeſſed his conviction of the truth of the Chriſtian religion; and he juſtly deemed it no inconſiderable advantage, that his reſearches had corroborated the multiplied evidence of revelation, by confirming the moſaic account of the primitive world.

There were, in truth, few ſciences in which he had not acquired conſiderable proficiency; in moſt, his knowledge was profound. The theory of muſic was familiar to him; nor had he neglected to make himſelf acquainted with the intereſting diſcoveries lately made in chymiſtry; and I have heard him aſſert, that his admiration of the ſtructure of the human frame had induced him to attend, for a ſeaſon, to a courſe of anatomical lectures, delivered by his friend, the celebrated Hunter.

His laſt and favourite purſuit was the ſtudy of botany, which he originally began under the confinement of a ſevere and lingering diſorder, which, with moſt minds, would have proved a diſqualification from any application. It conſtituted the principal amuſement of his leiſure hours. In the arrangements of Linnæus, he diſcovered ſyſtem, truth, and ſcience, which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and, from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progreſs in botany, we may conclude that he would have extended the diſcoveries to that ſcience. The laſt compoſition which he read in this ſociety, was a deſcription of ſelect Indian plants; and I hope the executors will allow us to fulfil his intention of publiſhing it as a number in our Reſearches.

It cannot be deemed uſeleſs or ſuperfluous, to enquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain to a degree of knowledge almoſt univerſal, and apparently beyond the powers of man, during a life little exceeding forty-ſeven years.

The faculties of his mind, by nature vigorous, were improved by conſtant exerciſe; and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impreſſed upon it. To an unextinguiſhed ardour for univerſal knowledge, he joined a perſeverance in the purſuit of it, which ſubdued all obſtacles; his ſtudies began with the dawn, and during the intermiſſions of profeſſional duties, were continued throughout the day; reflection and meditation ſtrengthened and confirmed what induſtry and inveſtigation had accumulated.—It was a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were ſurmountable, from proſecuting, to a ſucceſsful termination, what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me more particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents, ſo much to his own and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time, and a ſcrupulous adherence to the diſtribution which he had fixed; hence all his ſtudies were purſued without interruption or confuſion.

Of the private and ſocial virtues of our lamented preſident, our hearts are the beſt records. To you who knew him, it cannot be neceſſary for me to expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, probity, or benevolence, which every living creature participated; on the affability of his converſation and manners, or his modeſt, unaſſuming deportment: nor need I remark, that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from arrogance and ſelf-ſufficiency; which ſometimes accompany and diſgrace the greateſt abilities. His preſence was the delight of every ſociety, which his converſation exhilirated and improved; and the public have not only to lament the loſs of his talents and abilities, but that of his example.

By Sir John Shore, Bart.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.

QUEEN MARY.

THIS Princeſs looked upon idleneſs as the great corrupter of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no employment given it, it would create ſome of the worſt to itſelf; and ſhe thought, that any thing that might amuſe and divert, without leaving a dreg and impreſſion behind it, ought to fill up thoſe va-

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cant hours that were not claimed by devotion or buſineſs. "When her eyes," ſays Biſhop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too much, ſhe found out the amuſement of work; and in all thoſe hours that were not given to better employments, ſhe wrought with her own hands, and that ſometimes with ſo conſtant a diligence, as if ſhe had been to earn her bread by it. Her example ſoon wrought on not only thoſe that belonged to her, but the whole town, to follow it; ſo that it was become as much the faſhion to work, as it had been to be idle."

King William has been ſuppoſed not to have been a very kind and tender huſband to his excellent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and ſaid, "ſhe had never once given him any reaſon to be diſpleaſed with her, during the courſe of their marriage." After his death, a locket, containining ſome hair of Queen Mary, was found hanging near his heart.

GEORGE I.

Mr Tolland in a pamphlet, written in the year 1705, gives the following character of this excellent Prince:

"He is a middle-ſized, well proportioned man, of a genteel addreſs, and good appearance. He is not much addicted to any diverſion except hunting. He is reſerved, ſpeaks little, but judiciouſly. He underſtands our conſtitution the beſt of any foreigner I ever knew; and though he is well verſed in the art of war, and of invincible courage, having often expoſed his perſon to great dangers in Hungary, in the Morea, on the Rhine, and in Flanders, yet he is naturally of very peaceful inclinations. He is a perfect man of buſineſs, exactly regular in the œconomy of his revenues, reads all diſpatches himſelf at firſt-hand, and writes moſt of his own letters. I need give no more particular proof of his frugality in laying out the public money, than that all the expences of his court (as to eating, drinking, fire and candles, and the like) are duly paid every Saturday night. The officers of his army receive their pay every month, as likewiſe his envoys in every part of Europe; and all the officers of his houſehold, with the reſt that are on the civil liſt, are cleared off every half-year."

This prince underſtood Engliſh ſo ill, that the only method of communication between him and one of his miniſters, who could not ſpeak French, was in bad Latin. On coming to the crown of England, he told his miniſters, that as he knew very little of the conſtitution and cuſtoms of England, he ſhould put himſelf entirely in their hands, and be governed by them: "Then, added he, you become completely anſwerable for every thing that I do."

This wiſe prince knew too well the ſacrifices of their opinion to that of the Sovereign, which miniſters are but too apt to make, in order to preſerve their ſituations; and he had too much honour to tempt them by their own ſelfiſhneſs and deſire of aggrandizement, and too much magnanimity to permit that they, and perhaps the country itſelf, ſhould ſuffer in conſequence of his interpoſition in a manner unwarranted by the conſtitution, which, with great wiſdom, takes off all reſponſibility for meaſures of government from the Sovereign, and places it upon the miniſters. A German nobleman was one day congratulating this Monarch on his being Sovereign of this kingdom and of Hanover. "Rather," ſaid he, "congratulate me on having ſuch a ſubject in one, as Newton; and ſuch a ſubject in the other, as Leibnitz."

GEORGE II.

When this Prince was deſired to ſign the death-warrant for Dr Cameron, he ſaid, in the true ſpirit of mercy that has ever diſtinguiſhed his illuſtrious houſe, "Surely, there has been too much blood already ſpilt upon this occaſion!"

This prince ſeemed to have none of that love of individual and diſtinct property which has marked the character of many ſovereigns. His Majeſty came one day to Richmond gardens, and finding the gates of them locked, while ſome de-

decently-dreſſed perſons were ſtanding on the outſide, called for the head-gardener in a great paſſion, and told him to open the door immediately: "My ſubjects, added he, ſir, walk where they pleaſe."

The ſame gardener complaining to him one day, that the company in Richmond gardens had taken up ſome of the flower-roots and ſhrubs that were planted there, his only reply was, ſhaking his cane at him, "Plant more then, you blockhead you."

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CHARLES I.

THE following letters of this accompliſhed Prince, are copied from the originals in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"STEENIE, (*a*)

"I ſend you herewith letters to my ſiſter and brother (I place them ſo, becaus I think the gray meare is the better horſe). As for newes, I can ſay but littel yet, Ireland being the onlie egg we have yet ſitten upon, and having a thicke ſhell, wee have not yet hatched it.

* * * * * * * * *

"This is all I have to ſay to thee at this time; but that I ſhall ever ſay and thinke that I am, and ever will be, your faithful, loving, conſtant friende,

CHARLES."

"*Superſcriled, for yourſelf.*"

"STEENIE,

"I writt to you by Ned Clarke, that I thought I would heve cauſe anuf in ſhort tyme to put away the Monſers *, either by attempting to ſteal away my wyfe, or by making plots amongſt my owen ſubjects. I cannot ſay certainlie whether it was intended, but I am ſure it is hindered. For the other thought, I have good grounds to beliefe it, and am ſtill hunting after it, yet ſeeing daily the malicioufneſs of the Monſers, by making and fomenting diſcontents in my wyfe, I could tarrie no longer from adverticing of you, that I meane to ſeeke for no other grounds to caſier my Monſers, having for this purpoſe ſent you this other letter, that you may, if you think good, advertiſe the Queen Mother † with my intention. So I reſt, your faithfull, conſtant, loving friende.

* Meaning his wife's French ſervants and dependants.

† Mary of Medicis, widow of Henry IV.

(*a*) Lord Buckingham.

"STEENIE,

"I have received your letter by Dic Greane; this is my anſwer: I command you to ſend all the French away ‡ tomorrow out of the towne; if you can, by fayre means, (but ſtike not long in diſputing) otherways force them away lyke ſo manie wyld beaſtes, untill ye have ſhipped them; and ſo the devil goe with them. Let me heare no anſwer, but of the performance of my command. So I reſt,

Your faithful, conſtant,
loving frende,

CHARLES R.

"*Oaking, the 7th of Auguſt* 1626."

‡ Howell, in his "Letters," dated March 15, 1626, ſays, "The French, that came over with her Majeſty, for their petulancies and ſome miſdemeanours, and impoſing ſome odd penances upon the Queen, are all caſhiered this week. It was a thing ſuddenly done; for about one of the clock, as they were at dinner, my Lord Conway and Sir Thomas Edmondes came with an order from the King, that they muſt inſtantly away to Somerſet-houſe, for there were barges and coaches ſtaying for them, and there they ſhould have all their wages paid to them to a penny, and ſo they muſt be content to quit the kingdom. This ſudden, undreamed-of order, ſtruck an aſtoniſhment into them all, both men and women; and running to complain to the Queen, his Majeſty had taken her before into his bed-chamber, and locked the door upon them, till he had told her how matters ſtood. The Queen fell into a violent paſſion, broke the glaſs-windows, and tore her hair; but ſhe was cooled afterwards.—Juſt ſuch a deſtiny happened in France ſome years ſince, to the Queen's Spaniſh ſervants there, who were all diſmiſſed in like manner for ſome miſcarriages. The like was done in Spain to the French; therefore, *'tis no new thing*."

DIALOGUES

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

CONTINUED FROM P. 293.

DIALOGUE III.

Mercury, Socrates, and a *Modern Philoſopher*.

Mercury. COME hither, Socrates; I wiſh to introduce you to a modern Britiſh philoſopher.

Socrates. Although I never made great pretenſions to philoſophy myſelf, I have always reckoned the acquaintance of true philoſophers a moſt valuable acquiſition, and left the world without regret, in the hope of enjoying in theſe regions the company and converſation of the wiſe men of antiquity. Where is the perſon, pray, with whom you meant to make me acquainted?

Mer. Look toward the Styx. Do you ſee a tall fat man, very ſplendidly dreſt, coming this way, with a little hat under his arm? He is the Philoſopher.

Soc. That, from his dreſs, I ſhould hardly have concluded. But I do not blame him for complying with the faſhion of his age and country, as far as might be requiſite to prevent the appearance of ſingularity. No: I ſhall love and eſteem him as a philoſopher, that is as a friend to truth and virtue: the ſhape of his coat, or the twiſt of his periwig, do not affect my opinion. And of what ſcience has he extended the boundaries? With what new diſcovery has he enriched mankind? Or has he been ſucceſsful in illuſtrating the doctrines of morality eſtabliſhed by others? His countrymen, I am told, have of late made conſiderable advances in the knowledge of what was little known in my time, the properties of matter, and the laws of aſtronomy: has he employed himſelf in that way?

Mer. I know not that he has.

Soc. He may, no doubt, have enquired into the nature of the human mind; ſtrengthened, by new arguments, the cauſe of virtue, or eſtabliſhed on a firmer foundation the liberties of his church?

Mer. I am afraid he has not enlarged the philoſophy of the human mind by new obſervations, or by the advancement of truth; nay, I doubt whether he believed that there is ſuch a thing as mind in the univerſe.

Soc. A geometrician perhaps?

Mer. I have not heard him ſpoken of as ſuch.

Soc. Many ſciences may have been brought to perfection ſince I left my native planet, and much wonderful diſcovery actually been made. Pray tell me, good Mercury, in what reſpect he has extended knowledge, or confirmed belief?

Mer. Truly, I am at a loſs to ſay in what he has confirmed belief; unleſs you call a confirmation of belief his endeavours to make mankind doubt of every thing; of the exiſtence of God, of ſpirit, of matter, and even themſelves.

Soc. So; I find the gentleman is only a ſceptic. That is a character, with which the world was not unacquainted in my days. But I wonder that the Britons, who have rid their country of a far leſs pernicious animal, the wolf, would ſuffer a ſceptic to burrow among them. And do you call ſuch a perſon a philoſopher, Mercury?

Mer. I only call him what he has been called by others. You have had occaſion to proſcribe, before now, for ſcepticiſm; and I ſhould think it a favour, if you would purge this poor ſoul of a part, at leaſt, of the corruption he has brought upon himſelf. He might, perhaps, think it a favour too; for if he be not purified in that way, he muſt in another leſs agreeable. But he is almoſt come up to us. Now, my good old Grecian, arm yourſelf with all your philoſophy, ſet in order your arguments, prepare your illuſtrations, ſharpen your logical weapons; call forth the pleaſantry of your wit, the fire of your imagination, the impetuoſity of your eloquence, the keeneſs of your——

Soc. Softly, my friend, you know I was never diſtinguiſhed as a declaimer: I have always thought it ſufficient to convince a man, without either deafening or frightening him. I would rather allure than compel; for there is in human nature a ſtrong propenſity to reſiſt violence, and not a leſs ſtrong one to yield to gentle perſuaſion.

Mer. Shall I then introduce him to you as the renowned Socrates, the champion of virtue, come, not to force, but to footh him into the truth? Do you think that an obſtinate mind, which will not yield to a greater power, may be ſubdued by a leſs?

Soc. Mention neither my name nor my character. I would rather on this, as on former occaſions, appear a plain man than a philoſopher, and ſeem more to favour ſcepticiſm than to oppoſe it: for ſo he will hear me without apprehenſion or uneaſineſs; and I may give my opinion of ſome of his tenets, without being ſuſpected of any deſign either to confute or to ridicule them.

Mer. Well: you ſhall be obeyed. But he is here. Great and learned ſir, I beg leave to introduce to you this friend of mine, a plain man, who pretends not to philoſophy or literature, but has with ſome attention read your Eſſays. Friend *(turning to Socrates)* this is the extraordinary perſon whom you have ſo often expreſſed a deſire to ſee: this is the philoſopher, whoſe writings are ſo much admired in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America: whom many read, few underſtand, and all are convinced by.

Soc. I am happy in being preſented to ſo great a perſon. That many read his writings, and that few underſtand them, I can readily ſuppoſe: but give me leave to doubt, whether by them any one was ever convinced.

Modern Philoſopher. 'Sdeath, ſir! nobody convinced by my philoſophical writings! What do you mean?

Soc. Far be it from me, ſir, to ſay that—God forbid—no, I am wrong, I aſk *your* pardon, ſir,—chance forbid—pſhaw! I am wrong again. Neceſſity forbid—or nothing forbid, that I ſhould affirm any thing, or nothing ſo poſitively. I only ſaid, that I *doubted* whether any body was ever convinced by them. And let me tell you, ſir, that you are a particular ſort of a gentleman, and that your principles very ill agree with your practice if you do not very much doubt the ſame thing.

M. Phil. O, ſir! I thought you wiſhed me to talk in the language of common life. Why, philoſophically ſpeaking, you are in the right; I doubt whether my writings ever did convince: I doubt whether they were ever publiſhed or printed: O yes, without doubt, ſir, I doubt very much——

Soc. But ſurely, now, that theory of yours cannot be well founded. Is it poſſible that you ſhould, with ſerious confidence, doubt whether your writings ever gave conviction, or ever appeared in print?

M. Phil. But I tell you, ſir, that I doubt of it, with as great certainty, as I believe—no; I mean as I doubt, my own exiſtence.

Soc. You firmly believe that you doubt it?

M. Phil. Yes, ſir; and any one who has read my Eſſays will firmly, if he is a real philoſopher, believe that he doubts the ſame thing.

Soc. And pray, do you think it more favours the principle of univerſal ſcepticiſm to believe that you doubt, than to believe that you do not doubt?

M. Phil. I tell you, that you know nothing o the matter. And to be ſure I do doubt, whether my belief in my doubts be real or not. This I muſt do according to my principles: for I have ſaid, *ipſe dixi*, that a true philoſopher is doubtful of his doubts, as well as of his convictions.

Soc. You do not, by your principles, believe any thing, do you?

M. Phil. By no means: as a philoſopher I believe nothing certainly; and have ſaid, that he who believes any thing certainly, is a fool. The phraſe, you may think, has not the higheſt poliſh of Pariſian civility; but, of my *friends*, not one ever objected to it.

Soc. You ſeemed to think, that confirmed doubt implies belief, implies your believing that you are doubtful.

M. Phil. Yes, I allow that.

Soc. Then you can neither believe any thing, nor doubt any thing: as the former ſuppoſes belief directly, and the latter by implication. So that your mind can never be employed on any thought at all; for, if it were, that would imply ſomething either of belief or of doubt with

with reſpect to the thought, or with reſpect to the manner of your thinking it. But you allow, that doubt implies believing that you are doubtful. Therefore you cannot think without believing, and as, according to your principles, you cannot believe, ſo neither, according to your principles, can you think.

M. Phil. I tell you, old gentleman, you know nothing of the matter: and that you are—no, that I doubt whether you are not, one of the moſt pertinacious, impertinent, ill bred—

Mer. Pardon my interrupting you, good ſir. But I muſt now take the liberty to inform you, that you are ſpeaking to one nearly equal, perhaps, in philoſophy, even to yourſelf. I muſt alſo tell you, as you are a ſtranger to our cuſtoms, that it will not be for your intereſt to maintain any doctrine *here* which you do not believe: for, if ſuch notions cannot be driven out by the converſation of Socrates, it may be tried whether they will reſiſt—

M. Phil. Socrates, ſir, is a perſon for whom I muſt be underſtood to have great reſpect: It is faſhionable in the beſt company to ſpeak of him reſpectfully. When I was in Paris, they called me (and my friends politely re-echoed the words) *Le Socrate moderne.*

Mer. Very likely: but that is not to the preſent purpoſe. Proceed, if you pleaſe, in the argument with Socrates.

M. Phil. I deny not that from what he has ſaid, it appears plain enough, that if mind did exiſt, and could employ itſelf in thinking, the firſt principles of inveſtigation muſt be founded in belief. But as I deny the exiſtence of mind, and conſequently of thought, it is not neceſſary for me to allow, that his reaſoning affects my theory. The mind, although it muſt believe if it think; yet, if it do not think, may as well doubt. Such is my doctrine: and I am proud to declare, that while I was on earth, there were ſome who ſtudied, and many who embraced it.

Soc. That I am willing to believe. Even in your houſe I doubt not that you muſt have had many diſciples. Every chair in your parlour would have a ſmattering at leaſt of knowledge in human nature: and the table on which you wrote your Eſſays might diſcuſs a point of ſcepticiſm not much leſs accurately than yourſelf.

M. Phil. Fie, Socrates; it is beneath the dignity of a philoſopher to talk ſo abſurdly. What a jumble of inconſiſtencies you have thrown together? Did I ever hint, or could I ever believe, that a table or chair could reaſon like myſelf; or ſuppoſe a piece of inſenſible matter to be endowed with human faculties?

Soc. Before I give you an anſwer, allow me to aſk you a plain queſtion with regard to *nothing*: that idea, or rather word, which you ſeem to be fond of. Is it *nothing*, with reſpect to matter, for example, deſtitute of the qualities of magnitude and ſolidity, which are eſſential to matter? And, with regard to mind, is it not deſtitute of all the qualities of mind?

M. Phil. I do not well underſtand theſe queſtions; but I admit, at once, that a non-entity cannot poſſeſs qualities.

Soc. And what is your idea of *difference?* Would you call two things different, which both poſſeſs the ſame qualities?

M. Phil By no means. When two things are ſpoken of as different, it muſt be meant, that one of them poſſeſſes ſome quality which the other does not poſſeſs.

Soc. Well: if you and your table be different, muſt not one of the two have ſome quality or qualities that the other has not? And ſince *nothing* cannot poſſeſs any quality; and ſince both you and your table are (by your theory) nothing; neither of the two can poſſeſs any quality. So that when you deny the exiſtence of matter and ſpirit, you in fact allow, that the ſame thing, at the ſame time, does poſſeſs qualities, and does not poſſeſs qualities. And you will find, that this is not the only inſtance of ſuch abſurdity in ſceptical reaſoning: you will find, that in almoſt all the principles of your ſyſtem, as far as it is ſceptical, ſimilar contradictions are implied.

M. Phil. There does appear to be a little abſurdity in ſuppoſing, that ſpirit and matter do not exiſt; as they are evidently different, and therefore muſt poſſeſs qualities. But—

Soc. And you ſeemed to allow that,

t the ſoul exiſt, univerſal ſcepticiſm is impoſſible, becauſe this implies a neceſſary want of all thought; which is inconſiſtent with the nature of the ſoul.

M. Phil. Perhaps, from what has been ſaid, the exiſtence of the ſoul, and the impoſſibility of univerſal ſcepticiſm, might appear ſufficiently certain to the common ſenſe of mankind. But you are not aware, ſir, that I hold one tenet which totally deſtroys the force of every argument I could uſe, that the ſenſes and the memory are fallacious; and that, by conſequence, I cannot be ſure of the reality of what I perceives or remembers: for I will not, by any reaſoning, to which we are apt both to miſtake and to forget it.

Soc. Strange that you do not ſee the force of your own arguments in the ſame objection with thoſe But, paſſing this; to think that the anſwer you by another. Have not mankind, in to call the faculty perceiving what perceived, and the act of one and the ſame name? ſignificating, that thoſe three are, to popular opinion, really the ing. Now the *faculty perceiving* what we call the ſoul or mind: one ſays, my *ſight* is weak; ſo muſt the *thing perceived* be: as one ſays, I ſee a ſtrange *ſight*: and before the ſenſes give notice of no things external to the mind, but of ſuch things as are contained by it, or within it.

Soc. And can you really think, that men in general, when they ſee a river or a mountain, believe it to exiſt only in their own mind? Bring me one man of common ſenſe who thinks ſo, and I ſhall ſubmit to your opinion. But you will not find that mankind never employ the ſame word to denote things, which they believe to be totally different.—When you look at London from Highgate-hill, have you not a view of London?

M. Phil. Yes.

Soc. And when you look at a perſpective repreſentation of London, have you not a view of London?

M. Phil. No doubt.

Soc. Does it follow, that London and the perſpective repreſentation of it are the ſame thing; or that, while you have the drawing in your pocket, you have the city in your pocket too?

M. Phil. No: I own there is ſome reaſon in what you ſay—But though I were to admit, that the ſenſes are not deceitful, which no ſceptical philoſopher ever did or can admit, I muſt ſtill adhere to the fallacious nature of memory; which is alone ſufficient to overturn every argument: for if we are not certain that the premiſes are as our memory repreſents them, how can we be ſure of our concluſion?

Soc. Pleaſe to anſwer me a queſtion or two. If a thouſand men were to obſerve the ſame thing at the ſame time, and every one of the thouſand, ſeparately examined, to give the ſame account of it; would it be a proof of the accuracy of their obſervation, or of its inaccuracy?

M. Phil. Of its accuracy.

Soc. If a thouſand men were to remember the ſame thing, with the ſame circumſtances, would it be a proof of the exactneſs, or of the deceitfulneſs, of memory?

M. Phil. Of its exactneſs.

Soc. And among the many thouſands who have read and attended to hiſtory, is there, do you think, any perſon of a ſound mind, who would differ from the reſt in his remembrance of the moſt material and undiſputed events that hiſtorians record? Would any one, for example, affirm, that Julius Cæſar was not ſtabbed by conſpirators, but hanged for ſheep-ſtealing: that William the firſt conquered, not England, but New Zealand: that the Romans bombarded Carthage with two-and-forty pounders; and that Scipio ſhot Hannibal with a rifle-barrel gun, as he was getting into an air balloon? And if the memories of men were fallacious, and of courſe conſtantly changing, could their remembrances of the events of hiſtory ſo exactly coincide?

M. Phil. Socrates, I will hear you no longer: your arguments become troubleſome; and if you perſiſt in this unphiloſophical way of reaſoning, we muſt part.

Mer-

Mer. Perhaps you will not find it ſo eaſy, as you may imagine, to get out of the reach of Socrates and common-ſenſe. Remember where you are: Paris and Verſailles are a great way off. Believe me, it will be for your intereſt here, whatever it might have been in the world you have left, to liſten to the truth, and yield when you are convinced by it. Obſtinacy and ſcepticiſm are of no account in theſe regions.

M. Phil. This matter I find begins to grow ſomewhat ſerious. If you oblige me to ſay what I think, I fear I muſt give up the deceitfulneſs of memory as well as of ſenſe.

Soc. Take the trouble to recollect what has been ſaid in this converſation, and has received your aſſent. We have ſeen that neither the ſenſes nor the memory can, with any propriety, be called fallacious; and that therefore every argument which reaſon approved, and continues to approve, may be reckoned a juſt one. You allowed, that ſpirit and matter are poſſeſſed of qualities, and conſequently of exiſtence; and that, the exiſtence of mind being admitted, univerſal ſcepticiſm is impoſſible.

M. Phil. Your arguments ſeem to have ſomething in them. And I own I was ſorry to ſee your doctrine advanced, to the detriment both of my fame and of my bookſeller, even before I left the other world.

Soc. You left the other world! I will undertake to prove, according to your own mode of reaſoning, that you are there ſtill.

M. Phil. I heartily wiſh you could. How would you prove that, pray?

Soc. I could prove it, from the conſideration that you are at preſent in the ſhades below.

M. Phil. You have certainly not only forgotten your philoſophy, old gentleman, but loſt your wits. Why, that would be proving a propoſition from a principle directly contradictory to it.

Soc. And is this contradiction more glaring than to deduce *univerſal ſcepticiſm* from any principle of *belief* whatever.—Let the principle be what it will, either that ſpirit and matter do, or do not, exiſt; ſtill belief is implied: and to prove, from a principle believed, that we can believe nothing, is not, in my opinion, leſs ridiculous, than to prove, that your are in the other world, becauſe you are in this. You allowed, that ſpirit and matter have exiſtence, and that conſequently univerſal ſcepticiſm is impoſſible: you now ſee, that this muſt be thought an impoſſibility, even by one who could be mad enough to believe that ſpirit and matter do not exiſt.

M. Phil. I fear my ſyſtem muſt fall to pieces. But is it not pity to overturn a ſcheme ſo friendly to the elegancies of faſhionable life, and which renders the mind of man ſo light and eaſy, by relieving it from all apprehenſions of future exiſtence?

Soc. You ſtill forget where you are: you cannot, it ſeems, even in this world, keep clear of the licentious jargon to which you were ſo long accuſtomed to in the other. As to the tendency of your doctrines, and of the inferences that may be fairly drawn from them, no perſon capable of ſerious thought can for a moment believe them to be beneficial to mankind; you yourſelf will be of this opinion ſoon, if you are not ſo already. All love to God, to our neighbour, and even to ourſelves, they would extinguiſh; for who can love that which he does not believe to exiſt? From no ſort of wickedneſs, that man may wiſh to commit, would they deter: for they teach, that reaſon ought to be the ſervant, or rather the ſlave of paſſion; and that the impulſes of paſſion, being the neceſſary effects of neceſſary cauſes, are irreſiſtible, and therefore need not be reſiſted; and there is no good reaſon for diſtinguiſhing moral virtue from intellectual ability: in other words, that men are under no ſtronger obligations to be juſt than to be eloquent, and that to have a weak memory is as bad a thing as to pick a pocket. But I ſcorn to enter into the detail of your paradoxes. I ſhall only ſay, that they are not adapted to the head or heart of any one who is not both a profligate and a fool: and that you, by endeavouring to ſubvert every thing that has been believed concerning *mind*, have done ſuch a ſervice to philoſophy, as a prince would to his people in attempting to deſtroy all the reſtraints of government, and, conſequently, all the protection.

HIS-

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF CANARA, ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 299.)

THE cobrâ de capello is, in a ſingular manner, charmed by muſic, rearing its head, and expanding its hood to the ſhrill ſound of any wind inſtrument; and many people get a livlihood by carrying a parcel of them about in baſkets, and making them dance to muſic for the entertainment of any curious perſon. The ſnakes, thus ſhown, are perfectly harmleſs, and may be ſafely handled by any perſon; it is ſaid their impotence proceeds from a ſtone being removed from under their tongue, that ſupplied their teeth with venom: theſe ſtones were formerly, and indeed are ſtill, highly prized as antidotes againſt the poiſon of their former poſſeſſors; they are in ſize, ſhape, and appearance, not unlike a tamarind ſtone, and may be found genuine, if, by immerſing them in water, ſmall bubbles continue to ariſe from them. Whether or not they are found in the ſerpent's head, or have any virtue as an antidote, we do not determine: but the facts are univerſally known and admitted. Tavernier, in his Indian Travels, page 155, has a tolerable good portrait of the cobrâ de capello, and he there mentions theſe ſtones.

It is not uncommon for people who frequently loſe fowls, or any kind of poultry, to ſend, ſuſpecting the thief, to a ſnake ſhower, who by piping about the premiſes, will preſently call forth the cobrâ de capello, if there be one, and with all imaginable *ſang froid* ſeize it and put it in his baſket, deſiring no recompence but the ſnake for his pains. This ſpecies is held in high veneration by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and ſubmits only to thoſe its ſuperior in ſize; for theſe creatures ſeem to be meaſured by their magnitude, and if it were, for the reaſon before given, it would be rational enough; but this does not appear to be the motive; for the people who cherith theſe ſtrange companions, have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of danger. Old fakeers, or ſuperannuated Hindoos, retired from the buſtle of the world, frequently nouriſh, in or about their huts, one of theſe monſtrous ſnakes, which becomes quite domeſticated, and is ſuppoſed by its doating maſter to be the guardian genius of his life and fortunes.

Accidents frequently happening from the bite of this ſnake, it muſt be a great gratification to the perſon that diſcovers the means of preſerving the lives of his fellow-creatures, who may have the misfortune to be bitten, and ſnatching them from the jaws of death by a method ſo ſimple, that every perſon is capable of procuring and applying it. This has lately been diſcovered in any volatile alkali ſpirit, which has been proved by a variety of caſes, to be a ſpecific in counter-acting the effect of this poiſon on the ſyſtem, which it would appear to do by ſtimulating the fibres, and preſerving the irritability, more than in reſiſting the diſeaſe of the poiſon.

Eau de luce, anſwers as well as the pure cauſtic alkali ſpirit, if, allowing for the eſſential oils, in its compoſition, that tend to diminiſh its powers, a larger quantity is adminiſtered; and ſo long as that retains its milky white colour, when diluted, it is ſufficiently efficacious.

So immediate are the effects of this ſpecific, that if it is given ſoon after the ſubject is bitten, in a few minutes a cure will be effected; at any period, if the medecine can be ſwallowed, the mortal effects will be prevented. From fifty to ſixty drops, or nearly a tea-ſpoonful in a ſufficient quantity of water, is a doſe, and if given immediately after the poiſon is received, its effects will be prevented; if at a conſiderable time after, the doſe muſt be repeated, until the effect is produced. If ſome of the cauſtic alkali be applied on a pledget to the wound, it will heal the ſooner.

As well as againſt the bite of this ſnake, the volatile alkali appears to act as a repellent to the venom of other kinds, and may poſſibly be found equally efficacious againſt moſt animal poiſons: at any rate, the experiment is worthy of a trial

trial. This ſpecific was firſt made known by Mr Williams, of Calcutta, in the Aſiatic Reſearches, whence moſt of theſe particulars are borrowed, Vol. II. page 323. Inſtances of ſucceſsful treatment have alſo occurred in Bombay, and one has come particularly under our notice: indeed the medicine was never known to fail. As oil is frequently adminiſtered as a remedy in the bite of ſnakes, it may not be unneceſſary to caution againſt the uſe of it with the volatile alkali, as it blunts the ſtimulating quality, and renders it uſeleſs.

There are in Canara, and we believe all over India, the cent'pied, whoſe bite or ſting, like the ſcorpion, is painful, but not dangerous. The practice of cauterizing is in vogue, moſtly in rheumatic complaints, and ſometimes in fevers. Phlebotomy is, we believe, all over India, a part of a barber's buſineſs; it is generally done in the foot with a razor. We have before noticed the Guinea-worm being more frequent in this country than any other that we can ſpeak of*. No other complaint occurs to us as prevalent among the Canareeſe.

Architecture appears the only ſcience in which the Canareeſe have made any conſiderable advancement. Some of their pagodas are judiciouſly conſtructed, and elegantly ornamented; and by the accounts of the famed city of Annagoondy, their excellency in this art would ſeem with reaſon to claim an acknowledgment. That city is, however, unrivalled by any modern execution. The troubles of their country, of late years, when it has almoſt always been the ſeat of war, will plead an excuſe for the inhabitants, in not having turned their thoughts to the ſofter employments of peace and tranquillity.

Refinement in muſic beſpeaks a degree of civilization that cannot be expected in a people ſituated like the Canareeſe, often changing maſters, always ſubject to a foreign yoke, and labouring under the diſadvantage of frequent ſtrife and troubles, general and domeſtic. Their muſic is indeed barbarous. Their wind inſtruments reſemble the bagpipe, in very unſkilful hands; which, with a three ſtringed violen-like thing, tinkling cymbals, and a kind of drum, compoſe their concert, and produce horrible diſcord.

Poetry, like muſic, flourithes only among a quiet people, under a free and ſettled government. This temperate climate, bleſſed with beautiful women, beautiful proſpects, and a ſerene ſky, ſhould take the lead in amatory and paſtoral poetics; but ſo it is, from the cauſes already ſtated, and the indolent turn of the men, the muſes are entire ſtrangers, and Canara's copper-coloured beauties muſt remain unſung.

Where neither muſic nor poetry exiſt to harmonize the ſoul, the poliſhed attentions of gallantry are of courſe unknown. Here the unfeeling Canareeſe ſees, without emotion, the lovely partner of his bed toiling all day unaſſiſted in every ſpecies of domeſtic drudgery; and having prepared his meal, he eats by himſelf in ſulky ſilence, and leaves her to her ſolitary repaſt. If they live on the produce of a garden, the labour of cultivation falls to her ſhare: he ſits at home, and, ſtupified with opium, deigns not, when ſhe returns from her work, one ſmile of approbation, or one cheering word, to lighten the labour of the day. On a journey, he mounts a bullock; ſhe, with a child in her arms, pants after him to drive it; while he, regardleſs of her fatigue, conceives it not his duty to eaſe her of the additional load, the produce of the only paſſion he appears capable of feeling. Were it not his having

* When the party arrived at Hurry Hal, Mr Little was confined to his bed by that ſingular diſorder, the Guinea-worm, in India called the Narroo, which had attacked his legs very ſeverely; this is a common complaint in the upper country; more ſo, it ſeems, than near the ſea, where, however, it is well known. The barbers of this country are expert at extracting them, by raiſing the ſkin with a razor, before it is broken by the worm, and pulling it out; but in this treatment they are apt to break, when they ſhortly appear in a different place, with additional pain and inconvenience. The eaſieſt and moſt expeditious cure, is a green aloe leaf, ſplit and applied as hot as poſſible to the parts, and taking internally half an ounce of burned garlic daily: in three or four days the worm will die in the fleſh, and a cure be ſpeedily effected.

ving enough of the animal in him to excite an obſervance of wedded rites, the Canareeſe might be ſuppoſed not ſuſceptible of emotion in the preſence of beauty, and marrying from motives of eaſe and convenience, as void of choice, whether his wife were handſome or not.

The females are, we think, lower in ſtature than the generality of Aſiatics, are remarkable for the ſymmetry of their perſons, and have a delicate animation in the features of the face, that renders them more than uſually attractive and intereſting. Black hair, and an eye "black as the raven-tinctured robe of night," are univerſal throughout Aſia; and if the fair of Canara do not boaſt pre-eminence in the former, to the latter they aſſert that claim; and their complexion being fairer and clearer than moſt others, the contraſted blackneſs of the eye is more conſpicuous, which ſeems to ſwim in a delicious langour of ſuperior brilliancy.

It is ſuſpected they are not particularly conſtant in connubial connexions: this failing, however, if admitted, would not bear ſevere condemnation, were we to conſider, that the tie by which they are united is feeble, not being drawn cloſe by the intereſt of the heart, and muſt be eaſily looſened by attention and flattery, gratifications to which they are ſtrangers; their novelty will therefore the more powerfully enforce them; and, almoſt deſtitute of the reſtraints of education or inſtruction, thoſe prejudices will be of little weight, oppoſed to the impulſe of the conſtitution. It is, however, allowed, that when removed from the degrading indifference of their ſlothful ſuperiors, and placed in ſituations becoming their ſex, they are fully ſenſible of kindneſs and attention, and none more ſuſceptible of the benign emotions of grateful affection.

The cuſtom of blackening their teeth with antimony, which is prevalent among the female Canareeſe, will not for a long time, indeed never, appear a beauty in the eye of a European; it will, doubtleſs, require a long reſidence among them, ere he will be at all reconciled to a practice ſo apparently unnatural. That the cuſtom is in ſo much repute is greatly to be lamented, as the females who have not complied with it, are as much to be admired for the beautiful enamel of their teeth, as thoſe in any part of India. It is not, however, the taſte or blame of the younger ones, as the ceremony generally takes place, when the unfortunate victim to this barbarous cuſtom is at a very early age. We have had opportunities of remonſtrating with the parents on the folly of it, but with very little effect. The argument they uſe, is, that it preſerves the teeth; and truly it may be a juſt one; for we have frequently ſeen the ſable rows of old matrons quite perfect and good; it is, moreover, thought a beauty.

The men again are in the oppoſite extreme; as by the immoderate quantity of chuna they chew with their beetle, the enamel is corroded, and their teeth are brought to premature decay; ſo that a man with good teeth is as rare to be ſeen as a woman with bad.

From Moor's Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment.

ACCOUNT OF THE MONKS OF ST BERNARD.

THE convent belonging to this religious order is ſituated on a mountain, at the entrance of the Alps, commanding the paſſage, which is very narrow, and rendered famous in hiſtory, by the ancient inhabitants diſputing this very paſs with Hannibal, in his march acroſs theſe mountains to invade Italy.

That elevated ſpirit of charity, which has multiplied poor-houſes, and propagated hoſpitals all over Chriſtendom, houſes of benevolence, ſuch as the Romans, in their higheſt refinements, ſo little knew that they have no appropriated word in their language to ſignify either, proceeding in the ſame career of humanity, has ſettled a convent at Martigny, dedicated to St Bernard, ſo extending its own appellation to the hill itſelf, and calculated for the relief of wretched travellers.

This

This has now turned the whole town of the Gauls and Romans into an inn, a hoſpital, an infirmary for them. The monks of this convent aſſiſt travellers with a care and a cordiality that do infinite honour to the inſtitution and to themſelves, that ſweep away at once all our proteſtant prejudices againſt monks, and exhibit *theſe* to us as the moſt beneficent beings of our race.

There are ordinarily between twenty and thirty monks belonging to the convent; eight of them are uſually diſperſed among the Alpine pariſh churches that are under their patronage; and ten or twelve are conſtantly reſident here, being ſuch as, from their age and health, are able to bear the keen atmoſphere of the mountain. The few others who can no longer bear it, are permitted to reſide with the aged provoſt of the whole in a houſe which belongs to the convent, and is ſituated at Martigny below. The monks of the mountain are employed in a manner of which Britiſh proteſtaniſm, removed from the ſight of ſuch inſtitutions, and naturally warped with its own prejudices, has no conception: in the proſecution of their private ſtudies, in the inſtruction of their novices, in the education of ſome ſcholars who are ſent to board and lodge with them, and in managing the temporal œconomy of the whole. They have a prior, the deputy of the provoſt, and governor of the convent in his abſence; a ſacriſtan, who takes care of their chapels, and whom we have equally among ourſelves, but have degraded into a mere ſexton; a cellarer, ſerving as purveyor, comptroller of the kitchen, and managing all the exterior concerns of the monaſtery; a clavandier, who keeps the keys, and diſpenſes the articles wanted to the monks and to the travellers; and an infirmier, who takes care of the ſick in the apartment appropriated to them.—The cellarer keeps twenty horſes conſtantly employed during the ſummer, in fetching the magazines of flour, bread, cheeſe, liquors, and dried fruits, for themſelves and their gueſts; or forage for the milch cows, and fatting cattle, during the winter; their fire-wood, of which they expend a very great quantity, is brought them on the backs of mules, from a diſtance of four leagues, and by a ſteep that path is practicable only for ſix months in the whole year. Then, before the winter ſets in, they ſend down their horſes for the ſeaſon to a farm which they have on the northern ſide of the Rhone.

But it is peculiarly pleaſing to a tender mind, to note the uſeful ſolicitude of theſe amiable monks, on ſuch days as the paſs is moſt frequented, in perſonally receiving, warming, and recovering travellers that are exhauſted by their exceſs of fatigue, or indiſpoſed from the ſeverity of the air. With equal eagerneſs they attend their own countrymen and a foreigner. They make no diſtinction of ſtate, of ſex, or of religion; and aſk no queſtions concerning the nation or the creed of the wretched. Their wants or their ſufferings are what primarily entitle them to their care. In winter, and in ſpring, their ſolicitude has a larger ſcope of activity, and takes a wider range of attention. From that very time, nearly, in which Hannibal carried an army over Great St Bernard, and at which the Romans reckoned the general winter of Italy to commence, from the 1ſt of November through the winter, to the 1ſt of May, a truſty Alpine ſervant, who as an Alpine is denominated a Maronnier, and one or two dogs of an extraordinary ſize with him, are conſtantly engaged in going to meet travellers, a conſiderable way down the deſcent toward the Vallais.

Theſe dogs poſſeſs an inſtinct and receive a training, which fit them to be peculiarly uſeful in their employment. They point out the road to the guide and the travellers, through fogs, tempeſts, and ſnows; they have alſo the ſagacity to diſcover travellers that have wandered out of the way, have floundered in the drifts of ſnow, and are lying wearied, exhauſted upon them. But what forms a wonderful addition of kindneſs, the monks often go themſelves with the guide in order to ſee aſſiſtance more promptly adminiſtered to the unfortunate, and to act occaſionally as friends to the ſoul equally with the body. Even when the guide is not ſufficient of himſelf to ſave

the unhappy traveller from periſhing, they run to his aſſiſtance themſelves, ſupport him with their own arms, lead him with their own hands, and ſometimes carry him up to their convent upon their own ſhoulders. They are often obliged to uſe a kind of friendly violence to him, when he is benumbed by the cold or worn out by fatigue. He then inſiſts upon being left to reſt, or even to ſleep for a moment upon the ſnow; the torpid influence of the cold is ſtealing upon him, renders all motion unpleaſant, and is gently carrying the ſleep of death from the extremities to the heart. The monks know this; and the very thing which he diſlikes, they know to be the only means of ſaving him. They are therefore compelled to ſhake the traveller in his deadly doze, and to drag him by force from his fatal bed of ſlumber. They thus expoſe themſelves to all the ſeverities of the weather, in order to ſave others. They neceſſarily ſuffer much in the work. At times, when the quantity of ſnow upon the ground prevents them from walking faſt, and ſo their bodies are not properly warmed with their own motion, their extremities would congeal with the cold before they perceived their numbneſs; they are therefore obliged to carry ſhort thick ſtaffs with them armed at the ends with iron, and to ſtrike their hands and feet with them continually.

They even ſtretch their exertions of humanity beyond all this. About three miles below the convent, on the road of Hannibal's aſcent, they have built a ſmall vaulted room, called the hoſpital. This is intended for the caſual refreſhment of travellers benumbed and unable to reach the convent. The truſty Maronnier viſits it frequently, in order to meet the traveller; but goes principally at the approach of night, and on his return leaves ſome bread, cheeſe, and wine behind. This man even ſallies out extraordinarily, when a ſtorm is juſt over, with his ſtock of wine and meat, takes his way to the building, and aſſiſts all that he finds diſtreſſed. The monks themſelves alſo may be frequently ſeen on the tops of their rocks, watching to do offices of humanity. When the new ſnow is deep on the ground, they appear making roads through it, and preventing fatal accidents by charitable vigilance.

But notwithſtanding all theſe glorious exertions of humanity, upon the hill which Hannibal traverſed ſo late as the beginning of winter and the falling of the ſnows, ſcarcely a winter paſſes in which ſome traveller is not brought to the convent with his limbs frozen into abſolute inactivity.

The traveller is ſometimes overwhelmed at once, and plunged into the body of a mountainous ſnow-ball. When he is not very deep, the dogs diſcover him by the ſcent; but when any is miſſing, whom their ſagacity cannot penetrate far enough to diſcover, the monks engage in a laborious office themſelves. They range upon the ſnow, and ſound it with long poles. The reſiſtance, which they feel at the end, tells them deciſively, whether it is a rock or a body that they ſtrike. If it is a body, they inſtantly clear away the ſnow over it, and bring the perſon to air and life again. They have been the means of reſcuing many, in this way, from the very jaws of death. The amazing ſweep of deſtruction which theſe globes of ſnow frequently carry with them, may be ſufficiently eſtimated from one of them that fell upon a party of Swiſs ſoldiers marching over the Alps, and buried no leſs than ſixty of them in its vaſt bulk: but to be more particular, as particularity is the ſoul of deſcription to a being formed like man; and to ſhew the dangers more ſtrikingly to which Hannibal and his men were expoſed, I will relate an anecdote of what happened lately, on the very paſs over Great St Bernard. In the year 1784, ſome travellers attempted to paſs the mountain when the ſnows had fallen. They could not be induced to ſtay, by the obliging monks, more wary than they concerning the weather, and more experienced about the road. Theſe finding their efforts to detain them unavailing, ordered their ſervants to prepare for conducting them along the paſs. The travellers, however, without waiting for their guides, took the road from the convent towards Italy, and went along the

ſide

ſide of the lake about nine in the morning. In ſuch a road, and in ſuch a ſeaſon as that, travellers ſhould always keep themſelves cloſe to each other, to be more in a ſtate of reſiſtance againſt the ſnow-balls, and to be more capable of lending or receiving aid in ſtruggling out of the ſnows: but this precaution was totally neglected by the travellers, in their impatience to puſh on; and they marched in a file, one after the other, with a conſiderable interval between ſome of them. In this diſpoſition, and when they had but juſt wiſhed each other a happy journey, a ſnow-ball flew with the rapidity of lightning from one of the pikes on their right, and burſt in an inſtant deſtruction upon their heads. At the noiſe which this made, the prior of the convent opened haſtily his window, threw his eye in a glance along the road, and ſeeing no appearance of the travellers, at once took in the whole calamity. He immediately gave an alarm to the houſe, the inhabitants all aſſembled, the long poles were taken in their hands, and they ruſhed out in a hurry, unchecked by the danger of being loſt themſelves. What an affecting ſpectacle does this exhibit to us; men who encounter the greateſt difficulties, who fear not even death itſelf, in order to ſave the dying. With very great difficulty, theſe good fathers had the happineſs to recover from the ſnows the greateſt part of the travellers. Theſe were carried to the convent and brought back to life, by the care that was taken of them. Three only periſhed, and their bodies were not found till two months afterward, when the ſnows melted.

NEW AND CURIOUS PARTICULARS OF THE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE CHINESE.

BY CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, OF THE HINDOSTAN EAST INDIAMAN.

THE Chineſe cannot import ſlaves in their own veſſels, which are never employed but in their domeſtic commerce; and he muſt be afflicted with the moſt credulous ignorance, who believes that they import them in foreign bottoms. If, therefore, there are any ſlaves in China, they muſt be natives of the country; and, among them, it is well known, that there is no claſs of people who are in that degrading ſituation.

Certain claſſes of criminals are puniſhed with ſervitude for a ſtated period, or for life, according to the nature of their offences; and they are employed in the more laborious parts of the public works. But if this is ſlavery, the unhappy convicts, who heave ballaſt on the Thames, are ſlaves. There is a cuſtom, indeed, in China, reſpecting this claſs of criminals, that does not prevail in England, which is, their being hired for any ſervice they are capable of performing: and this frequently happens, as theſe convicts may be had at a cheaper rate than ordinary labourers. This regulation, however, has one good effect, that it exonerates government from the expence of maintaining ſuch unhappy perſons, without leſſening the rigour or diſgrace of the puniſhment. But I re-aſſert, that ſlavery, by which I mean the power which one man obtains over another, by purchaſe or inheritance, as in our Weſt India iſlands, is not known in China. Indeed ſome of the Chineſe in the interior parts of the country, were, with difficulty, made to comprehend the nature of ſuch a character as a ſlave: and when I illuſtrated the matter, by explaining the ſituation of a negro boy, called Benjamin, whom Sir George Staunton had purchaſed at Batavia, they expreſſed the ſtrongeſt marks of diſguſt and abhorrence. This converſation took place at Jehol, in Tartary. But, at Canton, where the communication with Europeans gives the merchants a knowledge of what is paſſing in our quarter of the globe, poor Benjamin was the cauſe of ſome obſervations on his condition, that aſtoniſhed me when I heard, and will, I believe, ſurpriſe the reader when he peruſes them. The boy being in a ſhop with me in the ſuburbs of Canton, ſome people who had never before ſeen a black, were very curious in making enquiries concerning him; when the merchant, to whom the warehouſe belonged, expreſſed his ſurpriſe, in

broken Engliſh, that the Britiſh nation ſhould ſuffer a traffic ſo diſgraceful to that humanity which they were ſo ready to profeſs: and on my informing him that our parliament intended to aboliſh it, he ſurpriſed me with the following extraordinary anſwer, which I give in his own words: "Aye, aye, black man, in Engliſh country, have got one firſt chop, good mandarin Willforce, that have done much good for allau blackie man, much long time: allau man makie chin, chin hee, becauſe he have got more firſt chop tink, than much Engliſh merchant-men; becauſe he merchant-man tinkee for catch money, no tinkee for poor blackie man: Joſh, no like ſo faſhion." The meaning of theſe expreſſions is as follows: "Aye, in England, the black men have got an advocate and friend, Mr Wilberforce, who has, for a conſiderable time, been doing them ſervice; and all good people, as well as the blacks, adore the character of a gentleman, whoſe thoughts have been directed to meliorate the condition of thoſe men; and not like our Weſt India planters or merchants, who, for the love of gain, would prolong the miſery of ſo large a portion of his fellow-creatures as the African ſlaves. But God cannot approve of ſuch a practice."

That ſome general knowledge of the politics of Europe may be obtained by the mandarins and merchants in the port of Canton, might be naturally expected, from their continual communication with the natives of almoſt every European country; and as many of them underſtand the European languages, they may, perhaps, ſometimes read the Gazettes that are publiſhed in our quarter of the globe. But that the queſtion of the ſlave trade, as agitated in the Britiſh parliament, ſhould be known in the ſuburbs of Canton, may ſurpriſe ſome of my readers as it aſtoniſhed me. Nor will it be unpleaſing to Mr Wilberforce to be informed, that, for the active zeal which he diſplayed in behalf of the nations of Africa, in the ſenate of the firſt city of Europe, he ſhould receive the eulogium of a Chineſe merchant beneath the walls of an Aſiatic city.

There are frequent feſtivals in China, and we ſaw at Macao, the principal of them which celebrates the beginning of the new year. According to the Chineſe callendar, it commences on the ſecond day of our month of February, and is obſerved with great joy and gladneſs throughout the whole empire, and by an entire ſuſpenſion of all buſineſs. Of any religious ceremonies that uſher in the dawn of the year, I cannot ſpeak, as all the diſtinctions of the ſeaſon which appeared to us, conſiſted of feaſting by day, and fire-works by night. This feſtival is prolonged, by thoſe who can afford it, for ſeveral days: and they, whoſe circumſtances confine their joy to one day, take ſo much of it, that they generally feel its effects on the next.

Of the manner in which they keep or obſerve their ordinary holidays, I ſhall give the following account:

In the firſt place they purchaſe proviſions, according to their ſituation and capacity, which are dreſſed, and placed before a ſmall idol, fixed on an altar, with a curtain before it: and ſuch an altar, in ſome form or other, every Chineſe has in his habitation, whether it be on the land, or on the water, in a houſe, or a junk. This repaſt, with bread and fruit, and three ſmall cups of wine, ſpirits, and vinegar, are, after a threefold obeiſance from the people of the houſe to the idol, carried to the front of their dwelling: there they kneel and pray, with great fervour, for ſeveral minutes; and after frequently beating their heads on the ground, they riſe, and throw the contents of the three cups to the right and left of them. They then take a bundle of ſmall pieces of gilt paper, which they ſet on fire, and hold over the meat. That is ſucceeded by ſtrings of ſmall crackers, hanging to the end of a cane, which are lighted and made to crack over the meat. The repaſt is then placed before the idol, or Joſh, as it is called, (a term which means a deity) and after a repetition of obeiſance, they conclude with a joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of ſpirits, which are always boiled in ſmall pewter or copper veſſels before they are taken.

On the 11th of March it is uſual, according to ancient cuſtom, for dramatic pieces

pieces to be performed on ſtages in the principal ſtreet of the different towns throughout the empire, for the amuſement of the poor people, who are not able to purchaſe thoſe pleaſures. This beneficent act continues for a ſucceſſion of ſeveral days, at the expence of the emperor; ſo that every morning and evening, during this period, the lower claſſes of his ſubjects enjoy a favourite pleaſure without coſt, and bleſs the hand that beſtows it on them.

Of the knowledge of medicine among the Chineſe I can ſay no more, than that I was witneſs, in one inſtance, to a ſkilful application of it, in the caſe of John Stewart, a ſervant of Captain Mackintoſh, who, on our return from Jehol, had been ſeized with the dyſentery, which increaſed ſo much on the road, that at Waunchoyeng, there were no hopes entertained of his being able to leave that place. Whether it aroſe from the deſire of the patient, or was ſuggeſted by any perſon in the ſuite, I know not, but a Chineſe phyſician was called to his aſſiſtance; when the man's caſe was explained to him by Mr Plumb, in the preſence of Sir George Staunton. The phyſician remained a conſiderable time with his patient, and ſent him a medicine, which removed the complaint, and reſtored him to health.

The people are, in general, of an healthy appearance: it is very rare, indeed, to ſee perſons marked with the ſmallpox; and, except in the ſea ports of Macao and Canton, ſeveral of the diſorders unfortunately ſo frequent in Europe, are not known in China.

The caxee is the only current coin in China: any other ſpecies of money is abſolutely forbidden, and is made of a white metal of about the ſize of our farthing, with a ſmall ſquare hole driven through the middle, for the purpoſe of running them on a ſtring to be compoſed into candereens and maces: but although the term candereen and mace are employed to certify a certain quantity of caxees, there are no coins in the country which bear that ſpecific value; ſo that, in fact, they are only imaginary denominations, like our pounds, &c.

The comparative eſtimation of the caxee with Britiſh money cannot be aſcertained with any degree of accuracy, as it bears no ſterling value even in that country; every province having its particular caxee, which is not current in any other. In the province of Pekin, a Spaniſh dollar will produce, in exchange, from five hundred to five hundred and eighty caxees, according to the weight of the doliar, which the Chineſe prove by a ſmall ſteel-yard like ours in England, though they ſometimes employ ſcales. In the province of Hoang-tchew the dollar obtains from ſeven hundred to ſeven hundred and fifty caxees; in other places it will find a ſtill more various exchange.

I cannot conclude, without paying a tribute of reſpectful veneration to the great and illuſtrious, the wiſe and beneficent ſovereign of China; who, in a long reign of near ſixty years, has, by the general voice of his people, never ceaſed to watch over, and increaſe their happineſs and proſperity. Of the manner in which he adminiſters juſtice, and gives protection to the meaneſt of his ſubjects, the following anecdote, which I heard frequently in the country, is an affecting example:

A merchant of the city of Nankin had, with equal induſtry and integrity, acquired a conſiderable fortune, which awakened the rapacious ſpirit of the viceroy of that province: on the pretence, therefore, of its being too rapidly accumulated, he gave ſome intimations of his deſign to make a ſeizure of it. The merchant, who had a numerous family, hoped to baffle the oppreſſive avarice that menaced him, by dividing his poſſeſſions among his children, and depending upon them for ſupport.

But the ſpirit of injuſtice, when ſtrengthened by power, is not eaſily thwarted in its deſigns; the viceroy, therefore, ſent the children to the army, ſeized on their property, and left the father to beg his bread. His tears and humble petitions were fruitleſs; the tyrannical officers, this vile vicegerent of a beneficent ſovereign, diſdained to beſtow the ſmalleſt relief on the man he had reduced to ruin; ſo that, exaſperated by the oppreſſion of

the miniſter, the merchant, at length, determined to throw himſelf at the feet of the ſovereign, to obtain redreſs, or die in his preſence.

With this deſign he begged his way to Pekin; and, having ſurmounted all the difficulties of a long and painful journey, he at length arrived at the imperial reſidence; and, having prepared a petition that contained a faithful ſtatement of his injuries, he waited with patience in an outer court, till the emperor ſhould paſs to attend the council. But the poverty of his appearance had almoſt fruſtrated his hopes; and the attendant mandarins were about to chaſtiſe his intruſion, when the attention of the emperor was attracted by the buſtle which the poor man's reſiſtance occaſioned: at this moment he held forth a paper, which his imperial majeſty ordered to be brought to his palanquin; and, having peruſed its contents, commanded the petitioner to follow him.

It ſo happened, that the viceroy of Nankin was attending his annual duty in the council: the emperor, therefore, charged him with the crime ſtated in the poor man's petition, and commanded him to make his defence; but, conſcious of his guilt, and amazed at the unexpected diſcovery, his agitations, his looks, and his ſilence, condemned him. The emperor then addreſſed the aſſembled council on the ſubject of the viceroy's crime, and concluded his harangue, with ordering the head of his tyrannical officer to be inſtantly brought him on the point of a ſabre. The command was obeyed; and while the poor old man was wondering on his knees, at the extraordinary event of the moment, the emperor addreſſed him in the following manner: look, ſaid he, on the awful bleeding example before you, and as I now appoint you his ſucceſſor, and name you viceroy of the province of Nankin, let his fate inſtruct you to fulfil the duties of your high and important office with juſtice and moderation.

AN ALLEGORICAL VISION.

IN a dream, I thought myſelf on a wide extended plain. At my left appeared a ſteep and rugged mountain, on the top of which ſtood a temple. The path on my right led into a valley, ſo beautiful and flouriſhing, that I conceived a ſtrong deſire to enter it. The diſtant ſounds of various inſtruments, waſted to my ears by ambroſial gales, heightened the beauties of the place, and excited in my breaſt the moſt pleaſing ſenſations. While I thus attentively liſtened to the ſounds of melody, a female form iſſued from the valley, and directed her ſteps towards the place where I ſtood. As ſhe approached me, I perceived ſhe was moſt exquiſitely beautiful. A robe of roſeate hue, in careleſs negligence, covered her graceful form; the tranſparency of which diſplayed the ſymmetry of her limbs, and heightened the beauty of thoſe charms it was intended to conceal. Her mein was bold and aſſuming; her unguarded eye ſpoke pleaſure and delight; and her whole deportment was free and unreſtrained. With an air of bewitching fondneſs, ſhe threw her alabaſter arms around me; and, with a magic voice, thus addreſſed me—

"Is happineſs, fair youth, the treaſure which thou ſeekeſt? then, fearleſs, follow whereſoever I lead. Attend my ſteps, and thou ſhalt undiſturbed range through regions of ineffable delight. No care ſhall interrupt thy joys; no pain ſhall reach thy heart; but peace, content, and happineſs be ever thine." Charmed by her accents, and by her matchleſs form ſubdued, I prepared to follow the beauteous phantom—when a voice, from ſome unſeen object, arreſted my ſteps; and, turning to learn from whence the ſound proceeded, I beheld a nymph arrayed in a ſnow-white veſt, with an air of unaffected modeſty, and majeſtic ſtep, approaching from the mountain.

"Peauſe, frail mortal," ſaid the fair ſtranger, with ſevere and awful dignity, "and, ere to the allurements of Pleaſure though reſigneſt thyſelf, hearken to the voice of Virtue. Wouldſt thou attain the ſummit of thy wiſhes? wouldſt really reach the bleſt abode of happineſs? know

know, that the path by which thou muſt aſcend, is ſteep and rugged, and only to be maintained by pain, by toil, and by perſeverance. The timorous and indolent, the baſe and puſillanimous, in vain attempt to gain the bright reward, which Virtue, on the good, the generous, and the brave, alone beſtows."

"Heareſt thou, ſweet youth," ſaid the ſyren Pleaſure, "what dangers, toils, and perils, thou muſt undergo, to reach the ideal pleaſures of this auſtere dame! Heed not her precepts, but follow me. In my arms repoſe thy weary form, and lull thy cares to reſt. The flowery paths through which I will conduct thy eaſy ſteps harbour no dangers, conceal no perils, to interrupt thy pleaſing progreſs, nor daſh with bitterneſs the current of thy joys. With me dwell bliſs, delight, and everlaſting pleaſure."

"Yet ſtay, miſtaken youth," indignant Virtue cried; "and hear my friendly admonitions. Within yon ſmiling valley, tempting to the view of inexperienced youth, dwells guilt, diſeaſe, and pain. There myriads of thy wayward race, won by the falſe blandiſhments of Pleaſure, drink of the cup of wretchedneſs; and view, with fond lingering regret, this deep and rugged rock, which once, like thee, they ſhunned for fancied joys, and imaginary bliſs." Then, waving a rod which ſhe held in her hand, the valley expanded to my view, and exhibited a group of wretched objects, compoſed of either ſex, whoſe emaciated forms, and ghaſtly looks, pourtrayed the miſery into which intemperance had plunged them.

Struck with horror at the ſight, I turned to my guide; and, falling in her arms, implored her protection from the artifices of Pleaſure. With tranſport the heavenly maid claſped me to her ſwelling breaſt; and, as I gazed on her face, new beauties roſe to view; and that ſeverity of aſpect, which at firſt ſtruck my ſoul with dread and awe, was now ſoftened by a pleaſing ſmile.

The veil of error, thus drawn from my eyes by the hand of ſage Experience, the ſyren Pleaſure, the bewitching beauty, whoſe dazzling charms miſled my underſtanding, appeared in her native form. The ſparkling luſtre of her eye was extinguiſhed, the crimſon of her cheek was faded, every charm was vaniſhed, and all that appeared beautiful was now turned to foul deformity.

This ſudden transformation impreſſed more forcibly on my mind the dangers I had eſcaped; and, turning to addreſs my guardian genius, with the effort I awoke, and the viſion vaniſhed: but left an impreſſion, which I will cheriſh, againſt the inſinuations of vice, however ſpecious the appearances under which they may court attention.

By Mr Bacon.

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION *between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of Germany.*

THE Emperor and the King of Great Britain being equally convinced of the neceſſity of acting with vigour and energy againſt the common enemy, in order to procure, to their reſpective dominions, a ſafe and honourable peace, and to preſerve Europe from the danger with which it is threatened; their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties have thought proper to concert together, upon the meaſures to be adopted for the next campaign, and to agree, for this purpoſe, on ſuch ſtipulations as may beſt conduce to the ſalutary object of their intentions already mentioned. With this view, their Majeſties have appointed their reſpective Plenipotentiaries; that is to ſay, his Imperial Majeſty, his Privy Councilor actual, and Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thugut, Commander of the Order of St Stephen; and his Britannic Majeſty, Sir Morton Eden, Knight of the Bath, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. In order to aſſiſt the efforts which

which his Imperial Majeſty is deſirous of making, and to facilitate to him the means of bringing forward the reſources of his dominions, in the defence of the common cauſe, his Britannic Majeſty engages, to propoſe to his Parliament, to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, on the ſum of L. 4,600,000 Sterling, which is, or is to be raiſed, on account of his Imperial Majeſty, on the terms, and in the manner already ſpecified, in two engagements or octrois; his Imperial Majeſty ſolemnly engaging, to his Britannic Majeſty, that he will make due proviſion for the regular diſcharge of the payments which ſhall become due, in conſequence of the ſaid loans, ſo as that thoſe payments ſhall never fall as a burthen on the finances of Great Britain.

II. In return for the ſtipulation contained in the preceding article, and by the means of the ſaid loan of L. 4,600,000 Sterling, aſſured by the guarantee of Great Britain, his Imperial Majeſty ſhall employ, in his different armies, in the enſuing campaign, a number of troops, which ſhall not only amount at leaſt to 200,000 effective men, but which his Imperial Majeſty will exert himſelf, as much as poſſible, to augment even above that number; which troops ſhall act againſt the common enemy, according to the diſpoſitions agreed upon by a ſecret article, forming a part of this convention.

III. The Emperor will ſee with pleaſure the appointment of general officers, or other perſons of confidence, to be preſent with his armies, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, to whom all the neceſſary communication and information will be furniſhed, with reſpect to the ſtate and ſtrength of the armies, and the number of troops of which they may conſiſt; and if, in order to facilitate and promote the correſpondence and communication between the armies of the two Courts, his Imperial Majeſty ſhall think proper to ſend an officer, or other perſon, on his part, to the Engliſh armies, they ſhall, in like manner, receive from the Generals of his Britannic Majeſty, all ſuch marks of confidence as are moſt análogous to the intimate union ſo happily ſubſiſting between the two Courts.

IV. It is expreſsly agreed, that the ſaid loan is to reſt on the ſecurity of all the revenues of all the different hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majeſty. All the neceſſary meaſures ſhall be taken on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, in each of the ſaid dominions, reſpectively, to give full and legal effect and validity to the ſaid loan, and to the engagements for regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, which ſhall fall due in conſequence thereof; ſo that if, at any time, there ſhould happen, from whatever cauſe, to be any delay in any of the payments, after the period of their falling due, the holders of the ſecurities granted, or to be granted, on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, for the ſaid loan, may ſue the receivers, or treaſurers of his Imperial Majeſty's revenues, in any of his ſaid dominions reſpectively, at the option of ſuch holders; and may recover from them, or any of them, by due courſe of law, the full amount of ſuch payments having ſo fallen due, in the ſame manner, as any private individuals are admitted, in the ſaid dominions reſpectively, to proſecute and recover their juſt rights, againſt other private perſons.

V. If it ſhould ever happen that, contrary to all expectations, any part of the dividends due on the ſaid loans, ſhould, in conſequence of the failure of the payments ſtipulated to be made by his Imperial Majeſty, be paid by the Britiſh government, it is agreed, that ſuch payments ſhall be made at the Bank of England, and only on the delivery of tallies or certificates of the dividends ſo reſpectively paid; and every ſuch tally or certificate, ſo delivered up, ſhall be a valid and legal ſecurity, ſo as to enable the holder thereof, to ſue any of the receivers or treaſurers of his Imperial Majeſty's revenues, in any of his dominions aforeſaid, at the option of ſuch holder; and to recover from them, or any of them, the full amount of the ſum, expreſſed in ſuch tally or certificate, with intereſt thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the payment made by the Britiſh government. And whereas, it is provided, in the terms agreed upon, for raiſing the ſaid loans, that, as a collateral ſecurity for the ſaid loans, there ſhall be depoſited in the Bank of England, mortgage actions of the Bank Vienna, for a ſum, in the proportion of four to three of the loan to be ſo raiſed; it is further agreed, that the Governor and Company of the ſaid Bank ſhall, in caſe of any ſuch payment, as aforeſaid, being made by the Britiſh government, be authoriſed to withdraw from the ſaid depoſit ſuch a quantity of the ſaid actions, as ſhall be required to make up at leaſt the proportion of four pounds for every three which ſhall be ſo paid by the Britiſh

tiſh government, to be by the ſaid government either uſed as a ſecurity or claim upon the Bank of Vienna, until re-payment of the ſaid ſum, and of the intereſt due thereon, or negotiated at the time to ſuch extent as may be neceſſary in order to effect ſuch reimburſement, according as to the ſaid government may ſeem moſt eligible; and that the quantity of actions ſo withdrawn, ſhall be deducted from, or ſet off againſt any quantity, which, according to the terms of the ſaid loan, might thereafter be to be withdrawn from the ſaid depoſit, in proportion to the gradual redemption of the bonds, and the payment of the annuities, as is ſpecified in the conditions of the ſaid loan.

VI. And whereas, certain advances have been made by the Britiſh government to his Imperial Majeſty, on account and by way of loan; it is agreed that the ſame ſhall be repaid at London, in the courſe of the preſent year, in exchange for the receipts given by the Generals commanding in chief the Imperial army, and conformable to the ſums contained in the ſaid receipts. The ſaid advances ſhall be reimburſed at lateſt, in two equal parts, in the months of November and December, ſo that the total ſhall be reimburſed before the expiration of the preſent year.

VII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified on each ſide, without any delay, and the exchange of the ratifications, expedited in due form, ſhall be made within the ſpace of one month at lateſt.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned, being furniſhed with the full powers of their Imperial and Britiſh Majeſties, have in their names ſigned the preſent act, and have thereto ſet the ſeal of our arms.

(L. S.) LE BON DE THUGUT.
(L. S.) MORTEN EDEN.

Done at Vienna, the 4th day of May, 1795.

DECLARATION *of his Majeſty the King of Proſſia to the Moſt Serene and Illuſtrious Co-States of the Empire, relative to the treaty of peace concluded with the French Republic on the 5th of April* 1795.

HIS Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, &c. now ſees himſelf in the happy ſituation to announce to his Moſt Serene and Illuſtrious Co-States of the Empire an event, the happy conſequences of which concern alſo very intimately the whole Germanic country. The eventful war, which ſpread, long enough for ſuffering humanity, death and devaſtation, to ſo wide an extent, has now found its termination on his part.

A happy concluſion of peace has been ſigned between his Majeſty and the French Republic, on April 5. 1795, at Baſle, and afterwards mutually ratified: It affords again tranquillity and undiſturbed welfare to the Pruſſian territories, opens at the ſame time to all the States of the Empire a beaten road to attain in like manner the bleſſings of peace, and gives already at this moment protection and ſecurity to a great part of Germany againſt the horrors and ravages of war.—With juſt confidence in the aſſent and approbation of the whole Germanic Empire, the King's Majeſty does therefore not delay to manifeſt with candour his motives, his ſentiments, and wiſhes, with regard to this treaty.

His Majeſty is fairly convinced and conſcious, that if his motives have been principally dictated by the concurrence of imperious circumſtances, his ſentiments have always been pure, his intentions always well meaning, as well in this point as in the whole courſe of the great concern which occupies Europe. He can with ſatisfaction leave it to his obſerving cotemporaries, and to judging poſterity, to ſhow, that during the whole courſe of this war, his intereſt has not been indirect nor ſelfiſh; that, without any regard to his own advantage and benefit, he could ſhare in the deliverance and defence of diſtreſſed Germany, only from a pure zeal for the public weal, and from refined patriotiſm.

To this generous and common end, the King indeed has not only fulfilled in the faithfulleſt and completeſt manner, his engagements as a Confederate and State of the Empire, but much beyond this mark. He made, with unprecedented exertion, all the ſacrifices which the reſources of the Pruſſian dominions would allow: He has fought, during three bloody campaigns, with a choſen and great army, an enemy equally formidable by power and the fortune of war, in ſome meaſure at a great diſtance from the Pruſſian territories, on a foreign and moſtly exhauſted ſoil, amidſt the moſt exorbitant dearth of all neceſſaries, amidſt the moſt cumberſome obſtacles of all kinds, and an immenſe efflux of money from his territories; in order to check the torrent of the enterpriſes of this enemy from the Germanic Empire, he has done all that depended on him, exhauſted all, and exerted his whole power to gain the hard-earned merit of having been, in the moſt perilous criſis, the protector and deliverer of Germany. The future German generations will own with gratitude, that they chiefly were the Pruſſian armies which ſaved, with expedition and energy, the Empire from that firſt irruption with which General Cuſtine ſurpriſed it terribly, and in its very heart, while it was ſtill unprepared, and had not yet declared war; that they were Pruſſians who drove the enemy from the anterior territories of the Empire, after they had penetrated into them with ſuperior numbers; that they were

chiefly Pruſſians who re-captured Mentz and Frankfort, and re-united and ſhielded Germany, already torn; that thoſe armies covered, during the three campaigns, like an unſhakable bulwark, the greateſt part of the river Rhine, while, on the right and left, diſaſter upon diſaſter fell upon the arms of the allies; that after, by the continuance of the misfortunes of the allies, the United Netherlands were alſo loſt, and the defenceleſs northern part of the Empire ſtood open to the enemy, they haſtened where the danger threatened moſt imminently, ſaved and protected, beſides the King's Weſtphalian provinces, the whole circle of that name, and all the countries behind it.

And in this ſervice of the common country, ſo much Pruſſian blood was ſhed, and ſuch enormous ſums of money expended from the Pruſſian States, at a time while the King was partly involved in another war, and obliged to defend, with the reſt of his military force, the diſtant provinces of his monarchy againſt the inſurrection and incurſions of the neighbouring Poles.

But it was plain to every obſerver of the political forces and relations of a State, that that war, carried on on both ſides with ſuch high-ſpirited proweſs; that ſo depopulating, ſo deſtructive, ſo extremely expenſive, and in every reſpect ſo melancholy a war, eſpecially on account of its diſtance from the Pruſſian territories, muſt in proceſs of time uncommonly affect their forces, and ultimately render impoſſible the continuance of a foreign conflict of this kind.

His Majeſty has without reſerve, and ſeveral times, ſignified this to his High Confederates and Co-States of the Empire. This happened particularly in the beginning of laſt year, when he was obliged to inform the Germanic Empire, that it was become impoſſible for him to bear any further the burden of a war, till then carried on from his own reſources, ſingly and without ſupport, and that the Empire, unleſs the greateſt part of his troops ſhould retreat from the field, and abandon it to its own defence and fate, ought to take charge of the maintenance of thoſe troops. The propoſitions made for this purpoſe, met almoſt every where in the Empire with indifference, apathy, and diſapprobation; a reception which, in truth, correſponded but little with the well-meaning views of the King, with his protection, ſo eſſential to the Empire, and which neceſſarily induced the King to reſolve, even then, to act up according to his declaration.

At the ſame period offers of ſubſidy were made to the King on the part of the Court of Great Britain, which tended to remove the cauſe of that reſolution, and to give to him the means of continuing the war. His participation in it, till now, has but too much been the diſintereſted reſult of a faithful ſolicitude for all his connections and engagements, and of an honeſt zeal to counteract, as much as poſſible, the wide ſpreading ravages of the faction which then reigned in France, and of her horrors, which had riſen to the higheſt degree; too much the pure work of genial patriotic devotion to the common Germanic country, and of a profound and anxious deſire to prop up, with all his might, its impaired conſtitution, and its tranſient proſperity; his Majeſty liſtened to the propoſals of Great Britain, and the diſtreſſed Empire continued to enjoy the protection of the Pruſſian arms.

Had the King choſen at that period, by virtue of his previous declarations, to abandon the Empire to itſelf, and to its feeble means of defence, its melancholy fate would perhaps ere now been decided. At that epoch, when there was not the leaſt ſtreak of the dawn of peace to be ſeen, when nothing but misfortunes ruſhed like ſtorms every where upon the German frontiers and its interior diſtricts, and an anxious perplexity foreboded, that after the ſad cataſtrophe of all the countries of the empire on the other ſide of the Rhine, the fate of the Imperial Royal Netherlands, which were defended with the utmoſt vigour, and nevertheleſs conquered, and the fate of the United Provinces, which were then more and more threatened with danger, would alſo be the fate of the more defenceleſs and major part of Germany.

The King, however, remained the defender of the Germanic empire in its moſt critical minute; his army marched ſoon to the moſt threatened part, the open north of Germany, and ſaved it likewiſe from the enemy, who was advancing with ſuperiority, and accuſtomed to victory.

But this laſting ſacrifice, this march of a numerous army to Weſtphalia, and the very difficult and expenſive mode of ſupporting it, in a country partly ſo ſterile in corn, partly ſo exhauſted, became the laſt poſſible effort of the reſources of Pruſſia in this war. After a conſtant and almoſt infinite efflux of money from the Pruſſian dominions during three years; after three years unremitting war; after the inceſſant fatigues and decreaſe of troops; after the Pruſſian provinces on the other ſide of the Rhine had fallen into the hands of the enemy; after the trying influence of theſe circumſtances upon the population, the ſubſiſtence, and proſperity of the remaining provinces, the continuation of the war, at his Majeſty's ſole expence, became an abſolute impoſſibility.

And from what other quarter could his Majeſty find reſources and eaſe, if even the Empire objected to the maintenance of the Pruſſian troops who fought for its defence?—Even while thoſe troops were in danger in exhauſted Weſtphalia, of having to combat the moſt terrible foe—want, while all the neighbouring and backward countries longed at the ſame time for

for their protection and guard, all these States would by no means consent unanimously to grant a free exportation for the army, still less to establish magazines for it at their own expence.—Even the extraordinary and enormous expences which the King incurred by the recapture of Mentz *, and other similar exploits, where the Prussian army alone, performed with vigour and effect, what it belonged to the army of the Empire alone to have performed, are not yet refunded to him, though the chest of war of the Empire exists entirely for paying such expences; though such considerable supplies in Roman months have been repeatedly voted by the States of the Empire; though his Majesty has already so often and urgently made his incontestible demands, and is willing to discount from it the Roman months, or supplies to be paid by his territories to the Empire.

And upon what co-operation in the war, on the part of others, can his Majesty depend in future, especially since, by the defection of the United Netherlands, the mass of the forces which have to combat the enemy of the Empire, has been so considerably lessened, and just the weakest part of Grmany has been opened to that enemy, to force his way into the heart of it? Every where, alas! are the melancholy omens of a lasting disgrace to the allied arms, which cannot even excite any fair hopes for the future. Every where, and from all sides, appears the deepest exhaustion, the natural result of such uncommon efforts. His Imperial Majesty himself, upon whom rests the principal conduct of the war, owing to a manifold, urgent, and immediate interest, already about the middle of last year concealed it no farther from the Germanic Empire, that, without a speedy and sufficient supply in men and money, he would not be able to save it. And what remained then to be expected of the Empire itself, which was afterwards, while the danger increased, more and more left to itself, and to the weakness of its diminishing means of defence, that it resolved to raise the latter to the quintuple contingent of the armament of the Empire, but of which no farther effect could be hoped, than there had been hitherto of the triple contingent, since so many countries of the Empire, by the force of the French arms, were deprived of all kind of co-operation, while most of the States of the Empire were exhausted, partly by the disasters and expences of the war, partly too weak themselves, and not prepared; and since experience has but too much taught us, not only in the present, but in every former war of the Germanic Empire, that the military constitution of Germany bears too many blemishes of a whole composed of so many parts, and is not every where sufficiently efficacious without the assistance of other powers.

All considerations on these, and many other relations, became certainly the more urgent and inviting, as, at the termination of the last unsuccessful campaign, the crisis threatened, on one side, to reach the most dangerous point; but, on the other, there began to rise in France, from the ruins of the precipitated system of terror, a more solid government of moderation and temperance, and the wise sentiment of its being in want of peace. At this period there could be but one wish, but one longing desire in Germany.

If, after three bloody campaigns, fertile in death and devastation, the resources of the war were entirely drained, and all hopes of its further continuance vanished; if it became powerfully manifest, that the Almighty hand of Providence had given to the torrent of the hostile exploits at once so decisive a turn, and that all further attempts to resist it would prove fruitless; if the enemy himself is not disinclined to embrace the offer of peace, and all hopes appear of obtaining it sooner than by an obstinate continuance of the war, did there still remain any choice? Could a wise and humane Prince then wish to see the horrors of the war spread still farther, without measure, and to no purpose? Were not the Provinces, already overwhelmed with misery, sufficiently ravaged? Was not suffering humanity bent sufficiently low?

His Majesty opened, therefore, his whole heart to the just wish of soon restoring tranquillity and peace to the Prussian dominions, and, if possible, to the whole Germanic Empire. The latter likewise felt and manifested almost universally the same wish, and had begun already a formal deliberation upon the means of gaining such an important end. At the same time, whole circles of the Empire, and several of the first Germanic Princes, applied to his Majesty with the request, to help, in concert with his Imperial Majesty, to procure to the Empire an armistice, and afterwards a peace.—By the patriotic zeal of several States, solicitous of their own welfare and that of the Empire, the well-known advice of the Empire soon followed, in which it declared, with dignity and consistency, its wish of peace, and desired of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, an introduction to an attempt of obtaining peace, and a concert with the King for his Majesty's co-operation.

However, this introduction of his Imperial Majesty being the main point to which the good offices of the King's Majesty could only approach as secondary, followed as little as a proper concert with his Majesty. On the other hand, all the proceedings have been entered upon, to make all the Illustrious States furnish their contingents for the campaign of the present year to the army of the Empire, however

* *According to the most moderate official accounts delivered to the Diet, the expences of the recapture of Mentz amount to* 2,083,961 *rix dollars*, 11 *grisch and* 2 *pennings.*

weak and hopeleſs it may further prove; and there appeared conſtantly the ſad proſpect, as if the Empire, notwithſtanding its pacific inclination ſo ſolemnly manifeſted, ſhould remain farther involved in this unfortunate war.

But the King's Majeſty, who has already, in a combat of three years, made the utmoſt efforts for the Empire, and the moſt enormous ſacrifices, cannot add to theſe impoſſibilities. His Majeſty cannot wholly ſacrifice himſelf, and leave his dominions entirely a prey to deſtruction, for the ſake of participating only in a further experiment of the war, the reſult of which, were it even as favourable as poſſible, would ſtill be inferior to a preſent negotiation of peace. All conſiderations of domeſtic and foreign relations, as likewiſe the ſacred duties which his Majeſty owes to the proſperity of his provinces, to his ſubjects longing for peace and tranquillity, and to the happineſs of his own royal boſom, ſummon him moſt urgently to renounce forthwith a war, whoſe further iſſue muſt only prove ruin paſt redemption.

The King could not, therefore, forego the opportunity of opening and carrying on negotiations of peace between his own and a French Plenipotentiary in the city of Baſle; his Majeſty's beneficent views have been bleſt with an happy iſſue; and his Majeſty may now enjoy the patriotic and paternal ſatisfaction of having reſtored, by the treaty of peace with the French republic, tranquillity, and new and undiſturbed proſperity, to his dominions.

But his Majeſty has conſulted in this weighty tranſaction, with the pureſt patriotic care, as much as poſſible, the common weal of the Germanic Empire. His Majeſty has by no means been able to procure and negotiate for it immediately a formal and effective peace; becauſe his Majeſty wanted, in this point, the main preliminary introduction, and the concert, not having enſued on the ſupreme head of the Empire, a direct and definite authorization on the part of the Empire, a legitimation ſufficient in the eyes of the French government, and a more exact knowledge of the ſpecial conditions of peace, deſired and rendered applicable on every part. Meanwhile his Majeſty, duly conſidering the melancholy ſituation of the Germanic Empire, after the repeated requeſts addreſſed to him by ſeveral Illuſtrious States, has done every thing which could depend on him, to pave, as much as poſſible, the way by which the whole Empire, and all the ſeparate States, might obtain ſoon the accompliſhment of ſo juſt a deſire.

For this purpoſe, a favourable ſtipulation is expreſsly contained in his Majeſty's treaty with the French republic, for all thoſe States of the Empire who ſhall, within the ſpace of three months, make propoſals of peace to the republic, and in whoſe behalf his Majeſty ſhall exert himſelf. At the ſame time, and by virtue of a ſeparate agreement, a certain line of neutrality has already been fixed for all Northern Germany, which ſhall put a ſtop to the warlike operations on all ſides, and afford perfect ſafety and tranquillity to all the countries ſituated behind it, whether they belong to Pruſſia or to the Empire, on condition of their abſtaining, directly or indirectly, from all acts of hoſtility. At the ſame time, the liberation of all the priſoners of war taken on the part of the French, being troops of the Empire, which were ſtationed in the field with his Majeſty's army, was likewiſe ſtipulated.

Theſe are the advantages which his Majeſty can offer at preſent to his illuſtrious Co-ſtates of the Empire. His Majeſty flatters himſelf, that it will not fail to make a due impreſſion upon them all, eſpecially the general utility of the former point. By it is held forth to them all, the hand of peace and reconciliation, and will they diſdain it untried?

His Majeſty likewiſe declares, in a ſolemn manner, that he will take upon him, with ſincere and cordial readineſs, the patriotic taſk, to grant, in the moſt effective manner, his ſupport to all thoſe who ſhall immediately addreſs to France their wiſhes of peace, and to ſtrengthen, in all points, the French republic, in the beſt manner, in her favourable pacific diſpoſition.

His Majeſty will deem himſelf very fortunate, his moſt fervent wiſhes will be fulfilled, and his manifold ſacrifices, made hitherto for the common weal, will obtain the faireſt reward, if theſe events, and this occurrence, do not miſs to ſpread ſpeedily again the bleſſing of peace; if the horrors and ravages of ſo calamitous a war be ſoon entirely removed from the whole Germanic territory; and if peace and tranquillity be again given to the good Germanic citizen for the happy exerciſe of his peaceful duties; if even the remaining nations of Europe ſhould ſoon let ſuch bloody diviſions be ſucceeded by reconciliation, in order to be again able to obtain the ſole and grand end of all governments, in the tranquillity and proſperity of their citizens.

But what courſe ſoever theſe momentous affairs may take, and ſhould adverſe fate have doomed the Empire to a further proſecution of the war, his Majeſty can only make this expreſs and definite declaration, that he ſees himſelf obliged, by his treaty, to renounce completely all further participation in the war, and all co-operation by furniſhing contingents, or furniſhing the uſual ſupplies of the Roman months, and to keep up the ſtricteſt and moſt punctual neutrality.—His Majeſty, it is but too true, has performed, in the fulleſt meaſure, his duties as a State of the Empire, which he will always acknowledge, and never retract from, by the enormous ſacrifices in the three laſt campaigns; and his Majeſty has unequally exerted himſelf to a higher pitch than ſhould have been required of him for many years to

come,

come, than all the illuſtrious States have indeed hitherto done; his Majeſty is therefore, in this reſpect, in pure conviction, ſuperior to every apprehenſion of reproach.

His Majeſty carries with him, upon the whole, the conſolatory and remunerating conviction, to have really contributed to a degree of phyſical impoſſibility to the welfare of the Germanic Empire, and to the preſervation and ſecurity of its conſtitution and tranquillity, all he could indeed contribute, as well by a moſt vigorous proſecution of the war during three years, as likewiſe by having paved the road to peace with patriotic ſolicitude. To gain by this road, the end of the preſent ſtruggle, tranquillity and ſafety, to profit for this purpoſe by the favourable proſpects already open by the proffered ſupport of the King, and the moderate and equitable ſentiments and principles of the French republic—all this his Majeſty muſt leave with confidence to the enlightened approbation of his Moſt Serene and Illuſtrious Co-States of the Empire themſelves.

Berlin, May 1. 1795.

RESCRIPT *of the Emperor, preſented by the Imperial Miniſter to the States of the Germanic Empire, in Diet aſſembled at Ratiſbon, on the 4th May* 1795.

THE Miniſters of his Imperial Majeſty are charged to declare, in the name of his Majeſty, the Emperor and King, to the Envoys repreſenting the ſeveral Princes and States of the Holy Roman Empire, that his Majeſty is ready to enter into negotiations with the French Republic. His Majeſty, without being too mindful of his own intereſt, will conſult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his ſole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, ſolid, and permanent peace. But his Imperial Majeſty has alſo, at the ſame time, the juſt confidence in all his Co-States of the empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accompliſh this deſirable end, and not enter into ſeparate negotiations with the French Republic. His Imperial Majeſty expects, however, the ſpeedieſt declarations on this ſubject, and the Imperial Con-commiſſioner will ſoon preſent a declaration from the Emperor and King, explanatory of the ſentiments of his Imperial Majeſty. In other reſpects, his Imperial Majeſty cannot conceal, that the ſeparate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, even in his quality of a Prince and Co-ſtate of the empire, has been moſt unexpected to him.

TREATY *of Alliance, Offenſive and Defenſive, concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.*

ART. I. THE republic of France acknowledges and guarantees the independence of the republic of the United Provinces, as alſo the abolition of the Stadtholderſhip.

II. There ſhall be a laſting peace, amity, and good underſtanding, between the republics.

III. There ſhall alſo be an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, againſt all the enemies of the reſpective republics during the preſent war.

IV. There ſhall alſo be a laſting alliance, offenſive and defenſive, againſt Great Britain.

V. No treaty ſhall be entered into with Great Britain, without the conſent of the two republics.

VI. The French republic ſhall make no peace with any power whatever, without compriſing in it the republic of the United Provinces.

VII. The republic of the United Provinces ſhall furniſh, for the preſent campaign, twelve ſhips of the line and eighteen frigates, for the North Sea and the Baltic.

VIII. The republic of the United Provinces ſhall furniſh, for the preſent campaign, half the number of troops which the republic ſhall have on foot.

IX. All the forces employed in actual ſervice, ſhall be under the command of French Generals. The arrangements for the campaign ſhall be made in concert: the States General may ſend a deputy, who ſhall ſit and have a deliberative voice in the committee of public ſafety at Paris.

X. All arſenals and ammunition, belonging to the republic of the United Provinces, ſhall be reſtored.

XI. From the ratification of the preſent treaty, reſtitution ſhall be made of all the countries, and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article.

XII. Dutch Flanders, and the right ſide of the Hondt, Maeſtricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, ſhall be reſerved by the French republic, as indemnities.

XIII. A French garriſon ſhall be admitted in peace and war into the town of Fluſhing, until other arrangements ſhall have been decided.

XIV. The Port of Fluſhing ſhall be open to the two republics, conformably to the rules laid down in the ſeparate articles attached to this treaty.

XV. In caſe of hoſtilities on the ſide of the Rhine, or of Zealand, French garriſons ſhall be admitted into Breda, Boisle-duc, and Bergen-op-zoom.

XIV.

XVI. At the epoch of a general peace, ceſſion ſhall be made to the United Provinces of a portion of territory, equivalent in extent to the ceſſion contained in the 12th Article, and in a poſition moſt convenient to the republic of the United Provinces.

XVII. Until the general peace, ſuch a number of troops ſhall be ſtationed in the neceſſary places as ſhall be deemed adequate to the defence of them.

XVIII. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt ſhall be open to the two republics; French and Dutch veſſels ſhall be indiſcriminately admitted under the ſame conditions.

XIX. The French republic gives up, to the republic of the United Provinces, all the unmoveable effects belonging to the Houſe of Orange, and all the moveable property not already diſpoſed of.

XX. As an indemnification for the expences of the war, the republic of the United Provinces ſhall pay to the republic of France, one hundred millions of livres, either in ſpecie, or in bills upon Foreign powers, as ſhall be agreed upon.

XXI. The French republic ſhall uſe their good offices with Foreign powers, in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the ſums due to them before the war.

XXII. No aſylum ſhall be given by the republic of the United provinces to the French emigrants; and no aſylum ſhall be given by the republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

XXIII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified within two decades, or ſooner if poſſible.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Propheeies of Richard Brothers.

THE doctrine of a Millenium, or a future paradiſaical ſtate of the earth, is both conſolitary and animating; and, when diveſted of cabbaliſtic numbers, and allegorical decorations, probable even in the eye of philoſophy; it muſt always, therefore, have many advocates. Sundry attempts have been made to diſcover the commencement of this pleaſing period; but theſe have, in general, been given with diffidence and modeſty. Lately, however, Richard Brothers, a native of Plancentia in Newfoundland, has dubbed himſelf a prophet, and opened up the myſteries of the Apocalypſe, applying them to the events of the preſent times, and alſo prydicting the near approach of the reign of the ſaints. It is very remarkable, that, in the 18th century, a poor lunatic ſhould have ſo many followers and abettors. Even the buſineſs of the national aſſembly is interrupted, and Mr Halhed, in truly ingenious and elegant ſpeeches, ſupports the ravings of this deluded fanatic. On theſe accounts, we judge it proper to inſert a ſpecimen of the writings of our modern prophet, now very properly confined by order of the Officers of State.

Petition to the Parliament of Great Britain.

"HEAR what the Lord God additionally ſays to me by revelation, and commands me to write. France, ſeeing England left alone, deſerted by all her allies, will require, as the conditions of peace—an acknowledgment of the republic, a reſtoration of the colonies, and the ſhips taken away from Toulon. For a ſhort time he will permit England, as he will Ruſſia and Germany, to ſucceed in the acquiſition of deluſive conqueſt, but it is the better—the more effectually, and more imperceptibly to human foreſight, to accompliſh his judgment on her, according to the propheey of Daniel, and Revelation of St John; after that ſhort time is expired, which is nearly ſo now, new enemies will riſe up, ſome warring againſt her openly, others privately; all will prevail, until ſhe that ſits now as a queen among the nations is, according to the viſion of God in my firſt book, without a covering on her head, worn thread-bare—and rent in many places.

Will England continue this war any longer againſt a people that has the judgment of God in their favour? Will ſhe, by a continuance of the preſent war againſt France, enter into another for the ſafety of Hanover againſt the Emperor of Germany, who will be rendered invincible for a time, as a ſcourge to fulfil the recorded judgments of God? Will ſhe continue this war any longer for her deſtruction, that ſhe may enter into a freſh one with America to haſten it? Is the King of England ſo regardleſs of his own life, and the preſervation of his family, as to involve them with himſelf in certain miſery and death, by a longer continuance of this war? Is the government, the parliament, the clergy and people, ſo inſenſible

ſible to the bleſſings of peace and the happineſs of fortune, as to prefer the abſolute certainty of loſing all they poſſeſs, and being deſtroyed themſelves, to ſupport a war which, in its conſequences, to fulfil the judgment of God is deſigned, ſhall throw down for ever the Engliſh monarchy; and from the confuſion it will make throughout the country, involve almoſt every family of wealth in beggary and death!

Are you, William Pitt, to whom I wrote in May and June 1792, informing you of the conſequences of this war to your country, when the war was not intended, ſo inſenſible to your own preſervation and the benefit of your brother, as to continue any longer a war, that will involve both you and him in certain death. What I acquainted you with in 1792, and often ſince, was made known to me by viſions and revelations from the Lord God. The death of Louis XVI. and the removal of the Engliſh crown from the King's head to a level with the ground, according to the ſeventh chapter of Daniel; the fall of the Queen's palace, and the deſtruction of the Tower; your own removal from adminiſtration, and afterwards death, were among the things which I informed you of would moſt certainly come to paſs as the evil conſequences of this deluſive war. My account to you then of futurity concluded with theſe words—"The viſions are eſtabliſhed, and the things mentioned moſt certain and true."

When I informed you that England would enter into this war, and the conſequences which would, in deſpite of all your efforts, flow from it, you deſpiſed me; for at that time the war was not intended; and to tell of evils that would moſt certainly enſue from a thing, when the thing they were to proceed from was not deſigned, were to you the effects of folly and deceit.

My knowledge of future things is given me from God; therefore what I wrote was true.—A little time longer, and England will be ſo much entangled as not to be able to go forward without feeling the pains of that colonial conqueſt which is to be the cauſe of her death; nor to retire, without falling under that foreign blow, which will break the empire in pieces, and throw herſelf down on the ground; from whence ſhe is never to riſe up any more.

Neither evil can be prevented, and both will take place to fulfil the judgment of God, according to the prophecy of Daniel and Revelation of St John; unleſs what I write is believed to be true, and the advice I give is ſtrictly followed. Fleets and armies are great things to talk of, becauſe terrible to deſtroy mankind; but, when oppoſed by the power of heaven, they become weak, they loſe their force and terror; for moſt of thoſe in Europe are deſtined for the rocks and flames. They are permitted to conquer a little for a ſhort time now, but it is, like Ruſſia and Germany, to haſten that dreadful fall of human government which will ſoon take place in the world: for they ever have been in the hand of God, the very inſtruments to effect what Princes deſigned them to prevent.

On the 12th of the month called May, 1792, I wrote to the King, Miniſter of ſtate, and Speaker of the commons, that no perſon ſhould be able to ſay hereafter my conduct was irregular, or in the leaſt diſrepectful; to inform them that I was commanded by the Lord God to go the parliament-houſe on the ſeventeenth following, and acquaint the members, for their own perſonal ſafety, and general benefit of the country, that the time of the world was come to fulfil the ſeventh chapter of the prophecy of Daniel, and ſome of the judgments of God in the Revelation; that the death of Louis XVI. and the revolution in France for the perpetual deſtruction of its monarchy, was decreed in the ſcriptures of truth, and would, againſt all human oppoſition, moſt ſurely take place. To inform them that the war juſt going to be commenced by Pruſſia and Auſtria againſt France, was the very war alluded to by St John, in the nineteenth chapter of the Revelation, which God called a war againſt himſelf; becauſe it went to oppoſe his decrees, and becauſe it would be an effort of kings to overthrow his unalterable judgment. I was commanded to adviſe them, as I was the King and Miniſter of ſtate, not to join in the war, or encourage it on any account whatever. To inform them of the approaching fall of monarchy in Europe; the great diſtreſs this war would be productive of to all nations, but particularly to thoſe that engaged in it: and likewiſe to inform them of their own ſudden fall into the jaws of the earth by a pre-determined earthquake, according to the judgment of God in chapter xvi. verſe 16, 17, 18, and 19, of the Revelation; and laſtly, to entreat them to acknowledge this gracious communication from God for their length of life and bleſſing, by an obedience to his good advice.

When

When at the door, on the ſeventeenth, I informed the Speaker, by a letter, that I waited, and was ready to communicate all that I was commanded. In a few minutes after, a meſſenger returned with my own letter, who treated me, in ſuch a public place particularly, with unfeeling contempt and incivility. The Lord God ſpoke to me inſtantly on being ordered to go about my buſineſs, and ſaid—Get away, get away from this place; be under no concern, it was not you that was deſpiſed and ordered away, but me in your perſon that ſent you.

Soon after my return home, I was in a viſion, and ſaw a large meaſuring-rod move through the ſtreets in great haſte, and ſtrike many of the houſes as it paſſed, marking them for their approaching fall. After this, I was made to look towards the treaſury, while the Lord God pronounced, at the ſame time—All that ſide ſhall fall. In an inſtant, the whole place was covered with thick darkneſs, it ſeemed to be everlaſting darkneſs; darkneſs that ſhould never be removed: and again he pronounced, in quick words, as if diſpleaſed—The whole ſhall fall.

The information, as will be plainly ſeen from the date, which I gave to the King and Miniſter of ſtate, with what I was commanded to offer to the parliament, was not only before the preſent war with France was entered into, but alſo ſome length of time before ever it was intended; therefore no perſon can ſay with juſtice, that either my conduct, in obeying the poſitive commands of God, or my endeavours to preſerve peace—to preſerve this country from the many evils it has now to encounter with, according to the determined judgment of unerring prophecy, originated from weak ideas, or political motives. No, my knowledge is given from God; I ſee all things now as they truly are, and know their conſequences to change them to what they really will be hereafter."

An Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the higher and middle Claſſes of Society in Great Britain, reſulting from their reſpective Stations, Profeſſions, and Employments. By Thomas Giſborne, M. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *White.*

THE Author thus deſcribes the duty of a barriſter:

"By attending to the nature of the ſituation in which a barriſter ſtands, it will be eaſy to diſcern what kinds of arguments he may, conſcientiouſly, bring forward, in ſupport of the cauſe which he has undertaken. He is avowedly the advocate of a particular ſide of the queſtion. The judges, the jury, the parties involved in the diſpute, the whole audience before whom he pleads, the public whoſe intereſt is always concerned in the final deciſion, conſider him as acting in that capacity. They expect to hear from him every adjudged caſe, every fact, every direct or analogical argument, founded on precedent or on fact, which he is perſuaded, ought to have an influence propitious to his cauſe on the ſcale of legal juſtice. They expect more from him. They know that it pertains to his character to reflect, that the Court may determine, and rightly determine, in his favour, on grounds which, previouſly to the trial, he might regard as not entitling him to ſucceſs. They expect him, therefore, to produce every train of legal reaſoning, though to his own mind it may appear inconcluſive, which, he hopes, may yet be declared ſatisfactory by an able and impartial tribunal. They expect him to take advantage of informalities and errors in the proceedings of his adverſaries, as far as he is authorized by law and cuſtom. They expect him to preſs, to ſtrengthen, and to decorate his own cauſe, and to invalidate the efforts of his opponents, by manly and honeſt eloquence.

"In adopting a line of conduct correſponding to theſe expectations, he is guiltleſs of injuſtice and deceit. The weapons which he uſes are recognized by the rules of fair and honourable war; and he has a right to handle them as effectually as he is able. But he has no right to have recourſe to arms which integrity would bluſh to employ, and which are proſcribed by the eſtabliſhed mode of forenſic hoſtilities. He is not at liberty to aſſert any falſe propoſition; nor to urge as a fact, what he knows never to have taken place; nor to advance as a principle of law, what he is conſcious that ſtatutes and legal uſages contradict. Practices of this kind are of ſo ſcandalous a nature, that he who ſhould indulge himſelf in them would not only prove himſelf devoid of uprightneſs of heart, but would be held to have departed from the profeſſional point of honour, and would fall into merited and univerſal diſgrace.

"There are, however, other deviations from the line of duty, which occur not unfrequently at the bar; and are of too indeterminate a kind to be accurately ſpecified, and expreſsly prohibited by general

general rules. They of courſe eſcape, except in very flagrant caſes, the open reprehenſion of the Court, and the public cenſure of the profeſſion. Each individual barriſter is left to ſecure himſelf from the danger, by purity of intention and ſenſibility of conſcience. The following obſervations relate to ſome of the practices in queſtion.

"As the barriſter, when pleading in court, ought to ſhun, with the utmoſt ſolicitude, the appearance of being urged on by malice or perſonal inveteracy; of being induced to engage in the buſineſs, not from a deſire to ſubſtantiate right and promote the public good, but from eagerneſs to hunt down a private enemy; ſo he ought to ſecure his breaſt, with unremitting vigilance, from the intruſion of bitterneſs and malevolence towards the oppoſite party. Whether, therefore, the cauſe in which he is concerned leads him to attack or to defend; whether he contends for the maintenance of rights enjoyed, or for the recovery of ſuch as are withheld; for the vindication of innocence; for the reparation of injuries; or for the puniſhment of crimes; let him reſolve from the outſet to preſerve a temper unruffled by provocations, and to regulate his thoughts, his words, and his whole conduct, by the chriſtian precept, of doing to others as, under ſimilar circumſtances, he might juſtly expect them to do to him. If actuated by this principle, he will beware of being ſo carried away by the rapidity of his own motion, ſo heated in action, ſo thrown off his guard, as to loſe his compoſure and ſelf-poſſeſſion; and to ſtate facts, to advance arguments, to practiſe arts, and give way to emotions, which, in his cooler and more collected moments, he would condemn. He will uniformly act with candour towards the client of his antagoniſts; he will not endeavour to excite unjuſt prejudices againſt him; nor avail himſelf of thoſe which may already have been excited. He will be anxious to ſeparate the queſtion of law from that of character, in all caſes in which they are not neceſſarily connected: and even where they are blended together, far from loading the man againſt whom he demands a verdict, with calumnious obloquy and ungenerous reproaches; he will not ſeek to depreciate, nor heſitate to avow, the merits which the object of his attack may poſſeſs. He will not repreſent the cauſe which he ſupports, or the ſentence which he requires, as more important than he believes them to be to the public welfare. He will ſpontaneouſly undeceive the Court, if he ſhould diſcover them to entertain conceptions of the matter before them in any reſpect erroneous, though he ſhould foreſee that his ingenuouſneſs would be diſadvantageous to his cauſe. If his proofs reſt on preſumptions and probabilities alone, he will not contrive indirectly to convey an impreſſion, that he is arguing from acknowledged facts; nor will he boldly pronounce a maſs of circumſtantial evidence entitled to a degree of weight which he is convinced it ought not to obtain. He will reflect that exaggeration, however it may have been defined by the maſters of rhetoric, generally proves, according to modern uſage, but another name for falſehood. He will not pay court to the foibles, nor avail himſelf of the prepoſſeſſions of the judge. He will not ſtrive to impoſe on the ignorance of the jury*, nor entrap them into the ſervice of his client, by practiſing on their partiality for himſelf. In relating tranſactions to them, he will ſtudy to lay every particular before them with fairneſs and perſpicuity; and in ſuch a manner as he deems moſt likely to put them into poſſeſſion of the true nature of the caſe. In addreſſing them, while he avails himſelf of his powers of oratory to raiſe in their breaſts a ſympathetic concern for the perſon whom he defends, and to place his claim before them in the moſt attractive garb with which ſincerity will permit him to inveſt it; he will not attempt to pervert their judgment by leading them to view the ſubject merely through the dazzling medium of their paſſions.

"Towards the evidences produced, whether on behalf of the plaintiff or of the defendant, he will conduct himſelf according to the principles of fair dealing. He will admoniſh all of them, with equal impartiality and ſolicitude, of the ſacredneſs of an oath. He will not repreſent thoſe who come forward in ſupport of his client as entitled to be believed, when he diſcovers that they are unworthy of confidence; he will not defame the witneſſes of the adverſe party; nor, by ſuggeſting illiberal ſuſpicions, and reſorting to unreaſonable cavils, ſtrive to rob their teſtimony of the credit which it deſerves. He will not overawe their timidity by brow-beating and menaces, nor impoſe on their ſimplicity by ſophiſtry and cunning. He will not

* The conduct of ſome counſel, in this reſpect, is as highly to their honour, as that of others is ſaid to be diſgraceful and unjuſt.

ſeek, by oblique artifice, to lead the evidences on either ſide to affirm facts, of the certainty of which they are doubtful; nor inſidiouſly labour to extract from their words a ſenſe foreign to their intentions. He will abhor the idea of drawing thoſe who appear againſt him into ſeeming contradictions and perjury, when he perceives their meaning to be honeſt, and their ſtory in reality conſiſtent.

"It is happily ordered by Providence, that, in the common courſe of human events, the paths of duty and policy are found ultimately to coincide. The number of examples by which this general propoſition is illuſtrated, may be increaſed by referring to what takes place at the bar. The indulgence of unwarrantable practices is proved by experience to be generally inauſpicious to the very cauſe which they are intended to aſſiſt; and finally ruinous to the character of the man who is accuſtomed to recur to them."

If this publication get a place in the libraries of thoſe for whom it is chiefly intended, and be conſulted frequently in the courſe of buſineſs, it will ſerve to amend both the heart and the manners, as it brings home the duties of men to their underſtandings and boſoms.

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POETRY.

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

NOT from the trumpet's brazen throat,
Be now the martial measure blown;
Mild Concord breaths a softer note,
To greet a triumph all her own:
Wafted on Pleasure's downy wings,
A nearer joy than conquest brings,
Now soothes the Royal Parent's breast;
By rosy wreaths of Hymen bound,
A Nation's fervent vows are crown'd,
A much lov'd Son is blest.

While crowds, on this returning morn,
Their willing homage pay,
And shouts of heartfelt gladness born,
O'ercome the Muse's lay;
Amid the Pæan's choral sound,
While dying Faction's shrieks are drown'd,
O Sovereign of a people's choice!
Hear, in that people's general voice,
The noblest praise that waits a Throne;
Their surest guard, thy patriot zeal,
Thy public care, their strength they feel,
Thy happiness their own.

O Royal Youth! a King's, a Parent's pride,
A Nation's future hope!—again the tongue
That join'd the choir, what time by Isis' side
Her tuneful Sons thy birth auspicious sung,
Now hails, fulfill'd by Hymen's hallow'd flame,
The warmest wish Affection's voice could frame;
For say, can Fame, can Fortune know,
Such genuine raptures to bestow,
As from the smiles of wedded Love arise,
When heav'nly Virtue beams from blushing Beauty's eyes?

Ne'er may the rapid Hours that wing
O'er Time's unbounded field their ceaseless flight,
To grateful Britain's Monarch bring
A tribute of less pure delight:
Ne'er may the song of Duty sooth his ear,
With strains of weaker joy, or transports less sincere.

ON THE PR. OF WALES' MARRIAGE.

BY THE REV. J. T. LANGHORNE, L. L. B.

Virginibus puerisque canto. HOR.

WITHIN their icy walls fast bound,
In some dark cavern of the northern main,
Lash'd by the bellowing surge around,
May Æolus each rude blast detain.
Fom parent Elbe's deep winding tide,
On halcyon wings let gentle gales
Auspicious fill the swelling sails,
That waft to Britain's shore the Royal Bride.

What Music floats along the skies?
The sea-nymphs' tuneful notes arise,
And Tritons to their writhed conchs apply
The warbling strains of minstrelsy,
While mermaids' voices swell the air,
And chaunt the virtues of the chosen Fair.

Come, gentle Maid, and with thee bring
The balmy fragrance of the spring.
May Britain's fair its influence prove,
That tunes the genial soul to love:
Now when the dreary winter's o'er,
And chilling blasts are heard no more,
Love, Peace, and Joy, thy fairy steps attend,
And from each adverse storm our breasts defend.

But hark! o'er Albion's distant shore,
The far resounding cannons roar
Proclaims the Princess come;
And now with undiminish'd rays
The hymeneal torches blaze
Within the sacred dome.
Another Caroline is George's bride,
At once Britannia's hope, Britannia's pride.

Virgins, the festive wreaths prepare;
With roseate garlands deck your hair:
The clarionets aloud the dance proclaim:
In pleasure's maze, his silken threads
Love in ambush slily spreads:
And the graces of the Fair
The unsuspecting heart ensnare,
While rosy Cupids fan the rising flame.

Let the sparkling glass go round;
Mirth and wine and joy abound;
Hail the bright auspicious hour
George acknowledg'd Hymen's power!
Blessings crown th' auspicious day!
Io Hymen! come away!

Ye Druids sage *! that yet remain
On Cambria's cliffs or Cambria's plain,
No Edward now your laurel tears,
Or ruthless spoils your hoary hairs.
Invoke the Genii from above
To guard the pair, and bless their love.
A smiling progeny be given,
The first, best gift of bounteous heaven:
To strains sublimer wake the hallow'd lyre,
Touch'd by the meanest of the Thespian quire.

THE KISS:

AN EPIGRAM.

PR'YTHEE, Celia, tell me why
You let your Damons heave the sigh,
And look so woe-begone;
Since when you grant the lovely kiss,
You share with them the envy'd bliss,
And cannot kiss alone.

Then take advice, more courteous be,
And learn the sweets of sympathy,
Which lighten ev'ry care;
For though time hobbles in his pace,
He'll soon o'ertake that pretty face,
And leave you to despair.

* The Society of Welsh Bards.

ADDRESS TO SUMMER.

BY MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

COME, blue-ey'd daughter of the bright-hair'd
sun!
And with fleet footsteps chase the loitering
spring
Across the wide fields of the radient sky;
Come in thy varied robe of russet green,
Thy naked bosom swelling on the air,
To catch a cooling kiss from love-sick gales;
Thy flush'd cheek shaded by a lucid veil
Form'd of such clouds as on the blue vault float,
When with a despot's state, hot noon-day reigns:
Thy rosy lips breathing all Hybla's balm,
And shining in the beaming light of day;
Thine eyes of living fire, dissolving closed
In soft voluptuous languishment, and each
Cerulean orb, swimming in brilliant dew;
While o'er thy bloomy neck, and shoulders bare,
Wild fly thy tresses clad in radient gold!
Come, with thy graceful form all loose array'd,
In robes more fine than dark Arachne's woof,
Or filmy gossamer, or silken flower!
Come, and with all thy bashful-blushing beams,
Weave the rich mantle of resplendent June!
Unfold the glowing blossoms of the rose,
And cast the woodbine's rich ambrosia round!
Wake all the air to melody, and shed
Thro' every bower, romantic dell, or glade,
The musky balm, the nectar of thy breath—
Ah! in thy reign, how sweet the breezy wood,
The shady bank due-droping, and the sound
Of bickering waters, and of soft cascades?
How sweet the wild thyme on the boundless
downs,
And drowsy humming of the woodland bee?
How sweet the evening walk beneath the
lime,
The beech umbrageous, and the poplar pale,
To taste the humid honey of the flowers;
To catch the fanning of the west-wind's wing,
To view bright Venus ope her silver eye,
And glimmer thro' the foliage of the trees?
Ye often tasted pleasures! How my soul
Beats, burns, and trembles for those joys a-
gain—
O! haste then, lovely season, speed the hours,
Which on the laughing spring attendant wait,
And roll o'er radient clouds, thy blazing car!—
But, oh! if in thy train thou dost not bring
Those who before gave all yon prospects
charms,
Lent fragrance to the shrubs, and cloth'd the
earth
In one wide blush of sweetly mingling hues,
Then come not near me, but in pilgrim's weeds,
Quench all the bloom, that gilds thy virgin
cheek,
And turn its warm tints to a paler dye;
Be pale and joyless, hide thy sunny eyes
In tears dejected, and with leaden foot,
Slow tread the cheerless earth: I want no
flowers,
No cooling breezes, nor no evening walks,
If those I love share not the bliss with me!

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

VERSES TO MRS SIDDONS,

ON HER LATE APPEARANCE AT EDINBURGH.

LONG! Long! has vice distained the Mo-
ral page,
And trod in lawless triumph o'er the Stage.
Long gaudy Folly has displayed her charms,
And lur'd the crowd into her tinsel'd arms!
Bid empty Fustian, and bid Pomp appear,
To sooth each sense, and charm the grossest ear.
Till thou, Oh! Siddons, cam'st to burst the spell,
And call back Nature from her lonely cell.
Thine was the magic! thine the happy art,
To search the softer channels of the heart:
Steal the big drops, that own thee as they flow,
And teach us all the luxury of woe!

Oh! can thy power, by language be expresst?
Proclaimed thy boundless empire o'er the breast.
Can all the Poet's, all the Painter's skill,
Describe the Passions bending to thy will?
No! Let the silent tear bedew the cheek;
For words the secret anguish cannot speak!
Let not the bursting breast, o'ercharged with
grief,
Betake to sorrowing accents for relief:
For sweet's the woe, that gentle Siddons sends,
It calms the bosom, and the heart amends.

Edinburgh, June 6. 1795. J. G.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AN ELEGY.

THOU ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn;
Again thou usher'st in the day,
My Mary from my heart was torn!

Oh Mary dear! departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy Lover lowly laid,
Hear'st thou the sighs that rend his breast?

That sacred hour, can I forget,
Can I forget the hallow'd grove,
When by the winding Ayr we met,
To live one day of parting love.

Eternity can not efface,
Those records dear of transports past;
Thy image at one last embrace,
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last.

Ayr gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore;
O'er hung with wild woods, thick'ning green
The fragrant birch, and hawthorn bow'r,
Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene.

The flowers in humid brightness dreft,
The birds sung love on every spray;
Till soon, too soon, the glowing west
Proclaim'd the speed of winged day.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care;
Time but th' impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.

My Mary, dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of heavenly rest?
See'st thou thy Lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RECALL OF EARL FITZWILLIAM.

May 8. *The Duke of Norfolk* prefaced his motion reſpecting the ſituation of the above Nobleman, as haſtily recalled from the government of Ireland, at a very critical and momentous period, with a ſpeech of ſome length. The Noble Duke ſaid, the queſtion which would preſent itſelf for their Lordſhips' deciſion would be, whether (on a ſuppoſition that the clerks in office had faithfully tranſmitted papers of ſtate), the Noble Earl, who was Viceroy of Ireland, had violated the high truſt repoſed in him during his adminiſtration, in trying meaſures contrary to the intereſts of his Sovereign; or whether miniſters had abuſed the ear of his Majeſty, by inſtilling pernicious counſels, and thereby endangering the ſafety of the empire, by effecting the recall of the Noble Earl? His Grace ſaid, he had lived in habits of friendſhip with the Noble Earl; that he knew his virtues well, and believed them ever directed to his country's good. On the grounds, then, of his general character, and from thoſe letters which were gone abroad, and which, although bearing no authoratative ſtamp, yet were underſtood to be genuine, he would make a few obſervations; and firſt, on the repeal of certain laws which were enacted againſt the Roman Catholics in that kingdom, to which nothing but the ſtrongeſt State-neceſſity could give countenance. He deemed the emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland highly needful, and the meaſures taken highly ſalutary to the country. The Noble Earl went to Ireland in December, at a time when the exigencies of the State were very great; when large ſupplies were much wanted, and when it was eſſentially neceſſary that all parts of the empire ſhould act in temper and concert. On the Noble Earl's arrival, the greateſt indulgences were held up to the Iriſh, and, in return, the largeſt and moſt cheerful ſupply ever granted by that country was obtained. Amidſt this public ſatisfaction from high-fed hopes the Viceroy is ſuddenly recalled, the cup of joy is daſhed from their lips, and the bitterneſs of complaint ſucceeds in its place. We may be beaten at ſea, and our loſs be repaired; we may be repulſed by land, and recover our ground; but a gaſh once made in the union of the ſiſter kingdom may open a breach to ruin and ſeparation. This then was a ſubject that called upon the inquiſitorial power of Parliament for interference, and ſuch as he deemed in juſtice ſhould be now made. The Noble Duke's motion was for "An addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he would order to be laid before the Houſe, copies of ſuch letters as paſſed between the Secretaries of State's office and Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the motives and reaſons for the recall of that Nobleman, in the midſt of a moſt important ſeſſion of Parliament, and when the public ſupplies were granted with unexampled unanimity."

Earl Fitzwilliam appealed to the feelings of their Lordſhips, whether, independent of public grounds, his ſituation muſt be irkſome and unpleaſant in the extreme, in having his character attacked without giving him an opportunity of vindicating it: their Lordſhips' honour was implicated in the attack of a member of their body; to their candour and protection he ſubmitted the whole, and threw himſelf at the feet of the Houſe for redreſs.

The Earl of Mansfield ſaid, no man was more entitled, he was well aſſured, to attention, than the Noble Earl, (Fitzwilliam) who had ever preſerved a life of ſpotleſs integrity. The removal of the Noble Earl can imply no blame, much leſs an impeachment on his character. It had been conducted with all the delicacy due to his ſituation, ſo as to leave no charge or ground to enter on an enquiry. He entreated the attention of their Lordſhips minutely to this real ſtate of things, and begged that they would further attend the fatal conſequences, in future negociations, ſhould this diſcloſure once be admitted. Miniſters and the Noble Earl happen to diſagree on material points; but this difference of opinion implies no blame, no criminality: nor did he know what final determination could be obtained, even if the papers were upon the table. The quæſtion muſt then turn on which is the wiſer opinion of the two—Miniſters, or the Noble Earl's. What ſays the Parliament of Ireland? When a propoſition for an enquiry into the cauſes of the Noble Earl's diſmiſſion was made, it was rejected by a great majority. On the whole, he relied upon the general conſtitutional principles, which, if true in general, apply in every caſe; the motion was not warranted by the occaſion; the meaſure was bad, and replete with miſchief; as ſuch he would oppoſe it.

The Earl of Moira ſaid, he revered eve-

ry thing which, in its conſequences, was productive of union and harmony, when they ſecured proſperity; but he would avoid them when they tended to lull us into danger. The queſtion then at laſt came to this: Is the preſent ſtate of the Iriſh nation to be attributed to the recall of the Viceroy? He believed, and was convinced, it aroſe from no other cauſe. It was true, they did not find any tumults had followed, no riots had ariſen, no exceſſes were committed; but he feared the more on that account; he feared the ſilent and rooted diſguſt which muſt enſue, would be more to be dreaded in its conſequences, than any ſudden exploſion of their anger, ſhewing itſelf on the moment. When they found the Engliſh government oppreſſed them, they would turn their eyes to other quarters, from which they might hope redreſs. The noble Earl who had been recalled, was now told that he was not diſgraced, and that nothing was due to his character, which it was ſaid was unimpeached. From the character of the Noble Earl he ſhould have ſuppoſed, that all he had done had been done in conſequence of the agreement between him and his colleagues, even though he had not ſtated it. All that was aſked for, in the preſent moment, was thoſe papers which every Noble Lord was in poſſeſſion of, and of which no one doubted the authenticity. It was therefore only required, that they ſhould receive the ſanction of authority, by being laid upon the table of that Houſe.

Lord Weſtmoreland, after a ſhort exordium, proceeded to comment upon Lord Fitzwilliam's letter. He firſt read that paſſage which ſtated, that Mr Beresford was greater than the Lord Lieutenant, and able to controul the meaſures of Government. When he had the honour of being his Majeſty's Repreſentative in that country, he did not find any ſuch thing: a more loyal, patriotic, and diſintereſted man never exiſted; he poſſeſſed influence, it was true; yet all that influence he ever directed to the ſervice of his country. The Chancellor Fitzgibbon, the moſt able lawyer and unbiaſſed Judge, who had conſtantly ſupported this country; who had been a moſt faithful ſervant to the Crown, and had preſerved his attachment to this kingdom, even when the whole Iriſh nation ſeemed ready to revolt, yet even him, nothing ſhort of poſitive ſtipulations in his favour, had been able to ſave. The next in ſucceſſion, Mr Wolfe, an able and meritorious ſervant of the Crown, was ignominiouſly diſmiſſed; and the Solicitor General ſhared the ſame fate. He then went into a very minute and able recapitulation of his conduct; he contraſted it with that of Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland; and claimed to himſelf the merit of decreaſing the oppoſition, and increaſing unanimity in the Parliament of that nation, and in the country in general. He anſwered the inſinuation, that miniſtry here had kept back their diſpleaſure till a vote of ſupply had been obtained, by recurring to the dates of ſeveral tranſactions during Lord Fitzwilliam's Viceroyſhips.—He concluded with delivering his opinion on the Catholic queſtion. The Catholics, he believed, were very grateful for the benefits they had lately received, and they enjoyed every thing they could deſire in their individual capacity. When he returned home, he thought it his duty to ſtate to his Majeſty the evil effects which, in his opinion, would flow from the meaſure propoſed to be purſued.—Mr Pitt aſſured him, that ſuch a meaſure as a complete emancipation was not in contemplation, and that Lord Fitzwilliam had poſitive inſtructions to that point. His Lordſhip reprobated ſtrongly the adoption of ſuch a meaſure; every gentleman of property in Ireland, he ſaid, deprecated the meaſure, though they perhaps might accord to it as an act of policy.

Earl Fitzwilliam admitted what had fallen from Lord Weſtmoreland, in reſpect to what paſſed in 1793, where an equal right was given; but he ſaid this, in a conſiderable meaſure, went to that great purpoſe, which was generally underſtood to be the great object in Ireland—that of deſtroying the diſtinctions between the Catholics and the Proteſtants. His idea, when he took upon him the Government of Ireland, was to tranquillize the people of that country—to reſtore to them their rights and privileges, and to emancipate them from the remaining bonds which fettered their general freedom of civil and religious liberties. His wiſh, at that awful period, was to ſtrengthen the hands of Government in Ireland; and as a ſtimulative to ſo deſirable a purpoſe, to gain over the Catholic community of the country. On this principle the ſupplies, as to the largeneſs of the ſum, were granted, hitherto unknown in that country. In reſpect to the ſubject of removals, he certainly had a right to ſay, that thoſe who had ſucceeded to the employments of thoſe diſmiſſed, were characters equally

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honourable, and equally ſtedfaſt to the intereſts of Ireland as their predeceſſors.

Lord Grenville conſidered the preſent buſineſs as a call upon their Lordſhips to decide, whether the oath of a Member of the Cabinet Council could be diſpenſed with; and whether he ſhould be juſtifiable in proclaiming what hitherto it had been deemed criminal to publiſh. The refuſal of the motion, if it was carried in the affirmative, muſt be the ſubverſion of one part of the conſtitution, which was—the right of the Crown to diſmiſs any of its officers, appointed during pleaſure, without aſſigning a cauſe for ſo doing. On this ground, and on this ground only, he would oppoſe the motion made by the noble Duke. He therefore declined all argument on what had appeared to their Lordſhips either in a verbal or a written ſhape. When the Houſe divided, there were

For the motion	21	Proxies 4—	25
Againſt it	83	—— 17—	100
		Majority	75.

MILITIA DRAFTING BILL.

22. *The Earl of Radnor* objected to the principle of this meaſure, as injurious to the militia ſervice. He thought the drafting artilleriſts from this body for the train, muſt greatly weaken the former conſtitutional force, and that the Colonels muſt be hurt by it.

Earl Spencer ſaid, no man wiſhed more favourably to the militia ſervice than he did, but he did not think the preſent meaſure would injure it in the leaſt; but that the naval force, as well as the train of artillery, would be benefited by it.

The Marquis of Buckingham ſtated his objections to the bill at ſome length. He ſaid it would deprive the militia of above 5000 of its beſt ſoldiers, at a period when it was almoſt impoſſible to ſupply the deficiency.

Lord Mulgrave juſtified the principle of the bill with great ability; his ſentiments were thoſe of the Noble Marquis, who ſpoke early on the occaſion. He ſaid, that if every ſeaman could be drawn from the militia for the uſe of the navy, it was "a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed."

When the Houſe divided, the numbers were,

For the bill,	23
Againſt it,	6
Majority,	——17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

May 14. The order of the day for taking the King's meſſage into conſideration, being called for,

Mr Huſſey moved, that the ſeventeen reports, relative to the woods, foreſts, and all lands belonging to the Crown, be laid before the Houſe, and that the ſame be referred to this committee.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he thought the motion of the hon. gentleman (Mr Huſſey) had no manner of bearing on the buſineſs before the Houſe, as there was no neceſſary connection whatever between the foreſt and Crown lands, and the ſettlement of the Prince's eſtabliſhment.

Mr Huſſey inſiſted on the propriety of his motion, and moved, That the act of the 1ſt of Anne, chapter the ſeventh, to prevent the alienation of Crown lands, and aſſiſt the civil liſt, where it might be found inſufficient, be now read.

The ſame being read accordingly by the Clerk at the table,

Mr Huſſey ſtated, that ſuch was the ſenſe of the country one hundred years ago, in reſpect to the aid of the civil liſt, as what had been read had manifeſtly ſuch a tendency. The ſale of thoſe foreſts, he inſiſted, was a proper object for the Houſe to take into conſideration, before it went into a committee, as from the ſeventeen reports, relative to them, it would be found that 400,000l. would ariſe.

Mr Pitt aſſured the hon. gentleman (Mr Huſſey) that, for his part, he had not the ſmalleſt objection to letting the Crown lands, &c. go to the benefit of the public; but as he could not poſſibly ſee any natural or neceſſary connection between the hon. gentleman's motion and the King's meſſage, he would oppoſe it.

Mr Huſſey withdrew his motion, and the King's meſſage being read by the Clerk at the table,

Mr Pitt roſe and obſerved, that two objects had been already ſubmitted to the Houſe; namely, the ſettlement of the Prince's Houſehold, and the liquidation of his debts. Could one be ſeparated from the other, no difference would be found in the Houſe in reſpect to the general principle on it. He came with alacrity to the firſt, but with the utmoſt regret and anxiety to the ſecond. But if it be the part of the country to ſupport the hereditary monarchy in ſuitable dignity, he hoped the Houſe would, as far as poſſible, contribute to alleviate the diſtreſs to which the heir of ſuch monarchy is ſubject, if his affairs are not properly arranged. He then gave a ſtatement of the propoſed eſtabliſhment. The ſum intended to be ſubmitted to the Houſe for the annual ſupport of the Prince's eſtabliſhment was 125,000l. and a moderate advance of a ſum

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for the completion of Carlton Houſe, &c. There was alſo another object; namely, an adequate jointure for her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales. Whatever ſum might be voted for the above purpoſes, it was notwithſtanding neceſſary that the preſent incumbrances under which the Prince labours ſhould be taken off his back; he wiſhed, therefore, the Houſe to conſider of the propriety of the plan by which he would propoſe to effect this. The preſent eſtabliſhment of the Prince is 60,000l. per annum, and the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall; but we muſt look to the allowance granted to other Princes of Wales. One hundred thouſand pounds were granted to his grandfather, together with the Dutchy of Cornwall, and the ſame ſum to his great-grandfather, eighty years ago. The ſum, therefore, of 125,000l. excluſive of the Dutchy of Cornwall, taking all this into conſideration, cannot be deemed extravagant, as, in reality, it is not more than he would have obtained in thoſe days. He would alſo propoſe, that the ſum of 28,000l. be granted towards jewels for the Princeſs. With reſpect to the jointure of the Princeſs, which he propoſed to be 50,000l. he would not trouble the Houſe. He before mentioned, he ſaid, that the amount of the debts, as far as could be collected, amounted to between 600,000l. and 700,000l. There were, however, other debts in which the Prince himſelf was not the principal, wherein he was ſponſor for his illuſtrious brothers. Theſe, he ſaid, would not be a burden to the people, provided, in conſequence of the arrangement, the liquidation was to ariſe from the Dutchy of Cornwall, and his ſettled eſtabliſhment conjointly. As to the mode of ſettling this point, he would alſo throw himſelf on the Houſe; but, however, he had thought the appointment of a ſecret committee would be abſolutely neceſſary for the true adjuſtment of the debts, both as to their nature and extent; but, upon more mature deliberation, he was apprehenſive, as a ſecret committee muſt terminate with the ſeſſion, that they might not be able to get through the detail of them. He therefore would ſuggeſt, whether it might not be found more expedient to appoint commiſſioners to examine, with the utmoſt accuracy and minuteneſs, into them. If there was a variety of examinations, a detailed enquiry was abſolutely neceſſary, and nothing but a commiſſion, acting under the ſanction of parliament, for examining into the nature and amount, upon oath, of the debts, would come at a thorough knowledge of them. Here then was the outline of the plan that had offered itſelf to him, and he would ſubmit it to their candid deliberation. With this view, therefore, he would propoſe, that the Dutchy of Cornwall, amounting to 13,000l. per annum, and 25,000l. veſted in commiſſioners, ſhould be alienated for this purpoſe; and, in the ſpace of twenty-ſeven years, the debt would be liquidated. Should the Prince die before the expiration of that time, an adequate ſum was to be taken from the revenue of the Crown for the ſame purpoſe: this, he wiſhed to have it underſtood, to become a burden on the conſolidated fund. It was, however, for the committee to judge, whether the bulk of the public intereſt was not intereſted in their deciſion. Future errors on the ſide of the Prince, he acknowledged, ought to be guarded againſt, and ſome meaſures ought therefore to be adopted on that head.—General aſſurances on this ſcore, he had none to offer to the Houſe; but, notwithſtanding, ſome ſteps ought to be taken to enſure future regularity in the concerns of the Prince. He ſhould therefore propoſe, that any miſapplication in the officers of the Prince's houſehold be regulated by perſons appointed for the purpoſe; and that every demand be brought forward, and payments made at regular and ſtated times. Having therefore prevented miſapplication in domeſtic arrangement, and the accumulation of debt, he would propoſe, that Carlton Houſe be for ever veſted in the Crown, and the furniture as *Hier-loom* to the ſame. Such an outline of the plan for the arrangement of the Prince's affairs would, he truſted, meet the approbation of the Houſe and country; but he would avoid preſſing any thing further on the Houſe except the current eſtabliſhment of the Prince.—He then moved, "That a ſum not exceeding 65,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, from the conſolidated fund, towards the eſtabliſhment."

Mr Grey ſaid, that the motion offered for the concurrence of the Houſe, was of ſuch a nature, that it was ſcarcely poſſible for any one who held a ſeat there, with a due regard to his duty, to hear it without ſtrict attention and ſerious concern: he, for his part, could not refrain from anſwering what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman; for, however divided they might be on general political topics, all muſt, on this occaſion, feel the ſenti-

sentiments that must necessarily arise in good minds upon it, and feeling them, should not shrink from, but meet the question face to face. It was indeed, as the right hon. gentleman had truly said, a case pregnant with difficulty, for it involved so many most important considerations, of so opposite a nature, that they directly clashed with each other. Mr Grey said, he wished to come to a consideration of the subject on the simple resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the House, on a deliberate view of it, would see that that resolution contained in it, in fact, the whole offensive matter—the liquidation of the Prince's debts. The right hon. gentleman seemed willing to have considered abstractedly, as if there was no debt in the case, what sum it would be fit to grant; had gone back to former periods for precedents to establish the quantum of the grant, and had stated to the House the respective incomes of two Princes of Wales; and, by comparing their establishments, and the value of money at those respective periods, with those of the present day, had endeavoured to prove, that in voting 125,000l. the House would consult the due proportion to be observed in his Royal Highness' establishment. But was the comparative estimate of the right hon. gentleman fair, he demanded? by no means: the establishment of the late Prince of Wales was, for many years after his marriage, only 50,000l. and yet there was no application for payment of debts, nor for increase of establishment till his family had increased largely; let that then be compared with the present, and it would be found to fall infinitely short of the proportion fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Again, on the other hand, if 100,000l. was barely enough for the late Prince, it proved too much; for it proved, joined with a comparative consideration of what had been enjoyed by the Prince himself, that there was, on the score of proportion, ground for a much larger sum than 125,000l.—And here Mr Grey reminded the House, that when, in 1787, the debts of his Royal Highness were discharged, and his establishment encreased to 73,000l. a-year, it was then stated by the right hon. gentleman, that that provision was so ample, no doubt could be entertained that the Prince would have it in his power to move in his high rank with appropriate dignity and splendour. He granted, that an additional allowance should certainly be made, in consideration of the marriage of his Royal Highness, but an addition of no less than 65,000l. or double what had been allowed before the year 1787, he could by no means think necessary to agree to—It was out of all proportion, and unfit for the House to grant. He would therefore move, that the establishment should not exceed 100,000l. for since that was the establishment of a former Prince of Wales, he would agree to it, and must say it was a most liberal allowance. As to the *incumbrances*, Mr Grey said, he could not, regarding his duty, help speaking freely—as he had a considerable share in the former discharge of them, he felt it strongly to be his duty to resist the discharge of them again. In his opinion, the best measure the House could adopt to compel to the exercise of prudence, and save the public, was for the House to give what income they could with discretion, and mark their disapprobation of the debts by a direct refusal to pay them. Great inconvenience he knew must result from it—he lamented it; but, as the right hon. gentleman well said, they had only to choose two evils. He, for his part, wished to place the Prince in such a situation, forgetting the opinions of the people, by correcting his errors, and making reparation. By retiring and making a composition with his creditors, he was more likely to acquire real respect than by this measure. Upon the whole, he declared, that as he was the friend of monarchy, so he would cheerfully give what was necessary to the support of its real and useful splendor; but that which was given for purposes of a different kind, like that in France, went to the overthrow and not to the support of monarchy. For all these reasons, he moved to amend the resolution, by substituting 40,000l. in place of 65,000l.

Mr Lambton said, his duty and affection to the Prince, and his duty to the public, disposed him to vote for the original motion, as best for all purposes; best for the nation, best for the Prince, and best for his creditors. With his hon. friend Mr Grey, he entirely differed—his motion went to injure the Prince, and should, if followed up in its true spirit, be succeeded by a bill to exile his Royal Highness from the metropolis. The House, however, would agree with him, that it was necessary to the heir apparent to keep up his rank with those noblemen, of whom he was the head.

Mr Curwen said, these were times when every man should speak out, and he thought it would have been becoming in his Ma-

jeſty to pay at leaſt a part of thoſe debts, and not heap every burden on an already over-burdened people: he was a friend to the branches of the conſtitution; but that branch which held the prerogative of making war, ſhould, in reaſon, feel the firſt effects of it.

Mr Fox believed, that on this or any other occaſion, he was as ready to give way as any other member, although he did not conſider it conſiſtent with his duty to ſit ſilent upon a queſtion of ſuch general importance. In the ſentiments he had to deliver, perhaps, he ſhould not pleaſe one perſon concerned, yet notwithſtanding, he ſhould not relax in the conſcientious diſcharge of that duty he was bound to perform. His Majeſty, he was aſſured, was above conſidering improperly any thing ſtated in that Houſe, although what he was about to ſtate, he was aware, would neither be agreeable to the Court or to the Prince: nor ſhould he, perhaps concur even with any of his friends in that Houſe, or with the majority of the members preſent, or the public at large. The right hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) he remarked, had produced but one queſtion, which comprehended the whole of the important buſineſs under diſcuſſion. He therefore took a view of the general ſubject, before he ſpecifically examined the queſtion itſelf. Much had been ſaid upon the precedents of former Princes, on which he ſhould alſo offer a few words. It might be neceſſary to look to the proviſions made at former periods in ſanction of that now propoſed; but for his own part, he thought they were not of the moſt creditable nature, either to the country or the Houſe of Brunſwick. He particularly noticed that in 1715, which, as his hon. friend had ingeniouſly obſerved, was merely, and unfortunately, treated as a party queſtion: For George II. when Prince of Wales, 50,000l. was deemed ample proviſion, and how much more was allowed to Frederick, the father of his preſent Majeſty? 50,000l. was deemed ample proviſion for him too, for many years, although he had a family of four children, and conſequently an increaſed houſehold; yet afterwards this was ſuddenly doubled, and 100,000l. was granted. The fact was, that at one time he agreed in politics with the miniſters of the day, and at another he did not. Theſe were times, Mr Fox declared, when every man ſhould ſpeak plain, and he called upon the Houſe to witneſs, that what he ſaid was truth. From the conduct of the Houſe and the people at large, he did not mean to revive a ſuppoſition, that ſuch were the conditions of the preſent plan, and to avoid all perſonality, he ſurveyed them on a general and large, but comprehenſive ſcale. To him there was no particular, but an hypothetical Prince of Wales. Miniſters thought, that 60,000l. would be a ſufficient proviſion for a Prince of Wales of twenty-five years of age. He thought otherwiſe; for he was not about to live upon a reduced and retired plan, but in a ſtate of ſplendour becoming his high birth and ſituation. Look at the addreſs on this occaſion. It appears to have been cautiouſly expreſſed, for it particularly mentions, that it is to reinſtate him in his houſehold and eſtabliſhment. The King's Chancellor of the Exchequer was more called upon than any other perſon to attend to the management of this income, becauſe he it was, that had deciſively aſſured the Houſe, that 60,000l. with the revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall, amounting in all to 73,000l. would be ample and complete proviſion. Now, allowing the difference occaſioned in expences and eſtabliſhment by marriage, would it make ſo great an alteration in the expences of a Prince, as in a lower ſituation? If 73,000l. were judged ſufficient in Carlton Houſe when ſingle, is it neceſſary that 138,000l. ſhould be granted becauſe he is married?—or in other words, that the Prince of Wales ſhould double his houſehold? He had never conſidered the Prince of Wales but as heir apparent, and as ſuch he then conſidered him; wherefore he ſaid, he certainly ſhould vote for the 125,000l. —He concurred with the right hon. gentleman in this allowance, becauſe he had never thought 73,000l. ſufficient, and would rather have voted 100,000l. formerly: whereby he reckoned 25,000l. as a fit increaſe for his marriage. But the buſineſs did not end here. His debts were computed at 620,000l. The right hon. gentleman ſtated, that the Prince could have no comfort until his affairs were more accommodated. Mr Fox was afraid it was too true; but, on the one hand, are we ſure, that he will circumſcribe himſelf hereafter? On the other hand, the miniſter acts well, and certainly has well adviſed; but unleſs there was a previous reſolution of his Royal Highneſs, to ſet apart ſome ſtipulation, whereby the debts might be diſcharged in reaſonable time, there can be little hope his means will be effectual. The beſt mode for this extinc-

tion

tion would be, in his opinion, by an ample finking fund on the part of his Royal Highneſs. The plan of the right hon. gentleman was to dedicate 25,000l. annually to compound intereſt, at 4 per cent. and ſink the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, into a fund for the gradual payment of the debts, which would, according to his calculation, be diſcharged in twenty-five or twenty-ſeven years. Why he ſhould ſtate the intereſt at four per cent. when people can receive five for their money, Mr Fox did not comprehend? and when he talked of the diſcharge in twenty-five years, he talked of perpetuity. He might as well have owned, he did not mean to pay at all. It was a period comparatively ſo remote, as they could not look to. It was impoſſible not to attend to public prejudices; and what would be the prejudices, if he expended the 100,000l. a year without any appropriation on his own part to the diminution? Carlton Houſe could not be paſſed, none of his ſplendid equipages could be ſeen, nor any of his noble attendants going in or out, with that reſpect, eſteem, or admiration they would otherwiſe receive; but, on the contrary, they would be laſting monuments of diſapprobation and diſgrace. But let the ſinking fund be made complete, ſo that the debts may all ſoon be made extinct, and the feelings of the multitude will be turned the other way. For this end Mr Fox propoſed, that there ſhould be a ſinking fund of 65,000l. a-year, beſides the appropriation of the Cornwall revenue, ſo that the Prince and Princeſs would then live upon 60,000l. a-year. Could they live, he aſked, upon that money? They could not live ſo ſplendidly as on 100,000l. nor could they live on 100,000l. ſo as they would appear; or if they could, he would not vote for 125,000l.—The difficulty then would ariſe from an uneaſineſs, that he did not live up to what he ſhould appear. He muſt retire like a private man, and diſpenſe with his officers. But what would he gain? He would gain the hearts of the public whom he is one day to govern. There would be an affectionate people and a reſpected Prince. He had no fear of the leaſt embaraſſment of ſuch a proceeding. If his ſplendour were leſs than with 100,000l. his eaſe and comfort would be more, and he would have the deareſt objects to conſole him, that of paying off his debts, and gaining the eſteem of an affectionate public. In ſeven or eight years this might be done, or at the furtheſt under ten, and the Prince would not then imagine the money was miſpent. He was no friend, he ſaid, to landed eſtates inveſted in the Crown, becauſe the management was always bad, and therefore he propoſed to ſell the Dutchy of Cornwall, which, according to general computation, would fetch 800,000l. but for the ſake of moderation Mr Fox ſuppoſed it ſix, though that was under value. He would do nothing but what was fair in juſtice and in equity. By the ſale of theſe eſtates, he would allot one half of the produce to the purchaſe of an annuity for the Prince, and the remaining 300,000l. to be retained as a depoſit for the debts he guaranteed, and otherwiſe to revert to the people whoſe property it is, for the proviſion of ſucceeding Princes. Thus with the ſinking fund of 65,000l. the whole debt would be paid off at the end of three or four years, without one farthing from the public, and it would be merely an atonement for his former conduct. Then, when he enjoys his larger ſum, no man can ſay he paid a penny tax for it, nor would his imprudencies coſt him any ſuffering in future times. Another part he had to notice was, why his Majeſty had not been adviſed to do ſomething himſelf? Was it for the advantage of monarchs and of monarchy, and a reſpect to government, that in proſperity and adverſity, Kings and Princes ſhould act ſo differently from other men, that while the people became poorer, they grew richer. It is not a wiſe meaſure, that the people ſhould only know their Sovereigns by the taxes they impoſe. If the King did this, how well could they account for any contribution on their part too, to their conſtituents, by ſaying, they had only followed where the King led. He concluded by obſerving, that his plan was to facilitate the extinction of the debts, and ſo was that of the right hon. gentleman; but there was no more riſk in the latter, and if the public riſks, the public pays. This being the iſſue, he ſupported the motion for increaſe of income, but oppoſed the plan for the reduction of the debts.

Mr Wilberforce diſapproved of the ſlight manner in which the right hon. gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, had touched upon the circumſtances of expenditure. He wiſhed to provide for the ſtrength and ſtability of the Throne; but, inſtead of ſplendour, preferred dignified ſimplicity. He ſaw but ſmall difference between a ſingle and married eſtabliſhment, and the arguments, about the late increaſe of ex-

pences, he thought, in this caſe, did not apply; becauſe the ſalaries which are fixed to the officers of the Prince's Houſehold are the ſame as formerly. He thought L. 40,000, inſtead of L. 65,000, would be quite ſufficient, and L. 100,000 in *toto*, excluſive of the Dutchy of Cornwall, as much as, in theſe perilous times, could be ſpared. He concluded by obſerving, that with L. 60,000 per annum, the Prince and Princeſs, in private life, would poſſeſs a larger fortune than the greater part of the nobility, and with that retired, might enjoy a comfortable, happy and domeſtic life.

The Committee divided upon *Mr Grey's* amendment, Ayes 91
Noes 260
Majority ——169.

The Houſe then divided upon the original motion, Ayes 260
Noes 99
Majority ——161.

The Houſe then divided upon *Mr Huſſey's* propoſition, reſpecting the ſale of the Crown lands, For it 100
Againſt it 241
Majority ——141.

ARMY ALLOWANCE.

General M'Leod ſaid, that the meaſure lately adopted for granting an increaſe of pay to the army, to him, and to every ſincere well-wiſher of the Conſtitution, muſt appear illegal, unwarrantable, and truly unconſtitutional. To him it appears big with the moſt fatal conſequences, for without adequately benefiting the army, it would moſt heavily, nay, doubly oppreſs the people; as, in the firſt inſtance, the people muſt pay the tax from which this extraordinary pay is to be raiſed: and, in the ſecond, they will have doubly to pay for proviſions, as this meaſure will tend to raiſe the price, and increaſe the ſcarcity of every article to an amount not eaſily to be conceived. If the preſſure and urgency of the times called for, and ſeemed to juſtify ſuch a ſtep, why not have taken a conſtitutional mode of bringing it to effect? That conſtitutional mode would have been a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating the neceſſity of an augmentation of pay, on account of the nature and exigency of the preſent circumſtances: the Houſe would have felt that neceſſity, and every member would cheerfully agree to remove it. Such might have been the conſtitutional and dignified mode into which the meaſure might, and ought to have been introduced to the Houſe. In its preſent ſhape, the hon. General could not but reprobate it, as contrary to the principles of the Conſtitution, and even of policy and expediency. He would therefore move, that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of all the different circular orders, iſſued at different times by the Commander in Chief, for granting an allowance to the army, without the advice or conſent of Parliament.

Mr Courtenay ſeconded the motion in a ſpeech of much length, able argument, and ingenuity. After ſome humorous obſervations on the Secretary of war, who, he ſaid, came in for his ſhare of the degradation it was the faſhion to throw on the new converts to Adminiſtration, pointedly alluded to a paſſage of Mr Gibbon's Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, where imperial donatives were ſaid to have bribed the Roman legions, and induced them to look up to the Emperor as their only tutelary and beneficent protector. The imitation of ſuch conduct was highly dangerous and alarming, and the miniſters who purſued it deſerved to be impeached. Upon the whole, it ought to be conſidered as a flagrant breach of the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, which, while ſitting, had no application made to it for ſanctioning the meaſure, or granting the money it required. As ſuch, he could not but condemn it.

Mr Wyndham apologized for being abſent during a part of the debate, and confeſſed himſelf not altogether prepared for the ſubject in diſcuſſion. He could diſcover no degradation that could attach to him in the preſent buſineſs, as nothing new or unuſual had attended the buſineſs in paſſing through his office: neither did he ſee that it violated the principles of the Conſtitution to that alarming extent which ſo much terrified his honourable friend. Such was not the nature of the meaſure, either in its principle or in the particular mode in which it was enforced; it went to no more than allowing the ſoldiers bread and meat, in kind, to be procured by contract, as the cheapeſt and moſt effectual way, and had already been adopted without cenſure or animadverſion.

Mr Fox did not wiſh to involve the queſtion in any extraneous matter, or permit it to be juſtified by any pretended urgency. It was plain and ſimple, and turned upon this: whether during the ſitting of Parliament any pecuniary donative or aſſiſtance ſhould be granted to the army without the advice and conſent of Parliament? A ſimilar meaſure had been attempted in 1792, which he then much lamented; but the

the present one he lamented more, as it tended to establish a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent; and seemed to be adopted with that intent.

Mr Pitt endeavoured to prove, that the measure so much objected to was neither illegal nor unconstitutional; it was only protracting, for a short time, to the soldiers while in quarters, what they otherwise would have enjoyed in camp. Neither did he imagine that it would occasion any great additional expence, as, from the prudent steps that were taken, bread and meat might be procured in most parts of the country for a sum not exceeding the proposed increase of four pence halfpenny. The measure might be approved by a subsequent sanction of Parliament, as at present no exact estimate could be formed of the expence.

Sir Horace Mann reprobated the idea, that the allowance had been given as a donative to detach the soldiery from their constitutional authority; the measure was called for by the circumstances of the times.

Sir William Pulteney observed, that in order to prevent the motion from appearing on the Journals of the House, he would move the previous question; on which the House divided, and the strangers were excluded for some time. The division on Sir W. Pulteney's motion, we understand, was

Ayes	22
Noes	67
Majority	—45.

EARL FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

19. After a very able speech, Mr Jekyll moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying for such parts of the correspondence between Earl Fitzwilliam and his Majesty's Ministers, during his administration in Ireland, explaining the grounds of his recall in the midst of a Session of Parliament, in which such large supplies were granted, and when he was in the fullest confidence of both Houses of Parliament."

Sir William Milner seconded the motion.

As we have already detailed the arguments on this subject, when agitated in the House of Peers, where the noble Earl himself took a part, we shall not again trouble our readers by a repetition. Mr Jekyll, and his friends, contended, that the recall was endangering the empire, and personally degrading to Earl Fitzwilliam. To this it was opposed, that no charge of misconduct was made, and no disgrace attached to the noble Earl by this exercise of the undoubted right of the Crown. The previous question being put there were

Ayes	188
Noes	49
Majority	—139.

PAY OF SUBALTERNS.

22. *Mr Porter*, after a variety of prefatory observations, dwelt for some time on the real services rendered by the valiant subalterns, whose case he was happy to plead, and said, that on account of the very high price of every necessary article, they should be considered, as well as many other descriptions of military men, who lately had received an additional allowance. He then calculated the difference of value in money to the present time, since the time of Charles II. when the pay of the army was established. He would therefore propose the addition of one shilling per day to their pay. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order, that the pay of the subalterns of the artillery of the line be augmented, and that this House will make good the same."

Mr Wyndham disapproved of the motion, as altering, at a dangerous moment, the military establishment of this country, and, at best, as a subject that ought to be more maturely and considerately examined.

When the House divided there was,

For the motion	7
Against it	37
Majority	—30.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 16. Tallien, in the name of the committee of public safety, made a report on the crimes which had sullied the French conquests in Spain, particularly in the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay, where the inhabitants, friends of liberty, were waiting to receive the French as brethren. Saint Sebastian, said he, has opened its gates with acclamations of joy; but the entrance of the French troops within the walls of that town has been distinguished by pillage, and the most unheard-of cruelties

ties. The prieſts have been arreſted; the monks and nuns have been torn from their cloiſters, have been heaped in carts, and dragged to Bayonne, where they made them ſuffer moſt horrid treatment. In Biſcay, columns of troops had advanced, carrying devaſtation and death with them; towns and villages have been laid in aſhes; thoſe vales, where peace and ſecurity had till then inhabited, were become ſcenes of the moſt atrocious barbarities; the women were raviſhed, and thoſe who on their knees aſked for their lives, were barbarouſly maſſacred. This was the manner in which the ancient government endeavoured to conquer the people from liberty. —The Committee was of opinion, that ſuch horrible crimes ought to be diſowned by the Convention.

Tallien propoſed to diſown them formally, and to charge the committee of public ſafety to preſent a proclamation on this ſubject, and to inſtitute proſecutions againſt the oppreſſors of the provinces of Guipuſcoa and Biſcay.—All theſe propoſitions were decreed.

A member moved, that the proclamations be tranſlated into the Spaniſh language; and the men unworthy of the name of republicans, who committed ſo many atrocities in Spain, ſhould periſh on ſcaffolds erected at St Sebaſtian.—Decreed.

18. Rovere preſented a report from the committee of public ſafety on the late conſpiracy. The Jacobins, he ſaid, meant to come in great force to the Convention. The priſons were to be opened, the arſenal to be attacked, and the committees beſieged; the republican conſtitution was to be adopted without any modification; the ſeventy-three deputies that have been lately reſtored to their ſeats were to be arreſted, and Tallien, Freron, Rovere, Barras, Dubois Crance, and Legendre, to be baniſhed.

The Convention, in conſequence of this report, decreed, that if Thuriot, Cambon, Ruamps, Hentz, Maignet, Levaſſeur of the Sarthe, and Moyſe-Bayle, who had abſconded, did not ſurrender within twenty-four hours, they ſhould be baniſhed.

19. Lareveille Lepaux ſaid, Citizens, I think it neceſſary to communicate to the Convention an obſervation which, when noticed by you, and promulgated by the journals, cannot but produce a happy effect. "The ſyſtem of pillaging the corn deſtined for the commune of Paris, had manifeſtly a cloſe connection with the conſpiracy which was yeſterday upon the point of breaking out againſt the national repreſentation, and againſt the good citizens of Paris. In a few days we ſhall experience an increaſe in the diſtribution of bread, in conſequence of the numerous acquiſitions of proviſions made by the preſent committee of public ſafety. In fact, theſe proviſions have already, for the greateſt part, arrived in our ports, and their ſpeedy conveyance to Paris is inſured by the active meaſures of that committee." —The Convention decreed, that this obſervation be inſerted in the bulletin.

20. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public ſafety: I am directed by your committee of public ſafety to propoſe to you to ſend a new repreſentative of the people to the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees. This propoſition will undoubtedly aſtoniſh thoſe who have been led away by the ſuggeſtions of ſome Journals, inſpired by I do not know what Machiavelian influence: imagine, that in conſequence of a pretended treaty lately concluded with Spain, we have already evacuated our conqueſts in that country, and that all hoſtilities againſt that country were at an end.

The National Convention decreed the inſertion into the bulletin of this report, and to be referred to the committee of general ſafety, to take ſuch meaſures as it ſhould think proper, in order to counteract the plots of the authors of thoſe falſe and perfidious rumours, which are ſown throughout the republic.

21. Seyes, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced the arrival at Paris, of an ambaſſador extraordinary from the King of Sweden.

The National Convention decreed, that the ambaſſador from Sweden ſhall be introduced to the ſitting of Quartidi next, at two P. M. and that the letter of credentials be inſerted in the bulletin.

27. Leſage of Eure and Loire read a diſpatch from the repreſentatives of the people with the army in the Weſt, on the ſide of Breſt and Cherbourg. That diſpatch, dated at Rennes on the 1ſt Floreal, (April 20) ſtates, that peace had been ſigned the ſame day, at ſix in the evening, by the Chiefs of the Chouans, who ſolemnly declared, that they ſubmitted to the laws of the republic, one and indiviſible; and that they would never more carry arms againſt it. This diſpatch was ſigned by Lanjuinais and Defermond.

28. The repreſentatives with the army of the North, and of the Sambre and Meuſe, tranſmitted to the National Conven-

vention the wiſh of the central adminiſtration of the countries ſituated between the Meuſe and Rhine, for their re-union to the republic.—Honourable mention decreed, and inſertion in the bulletine.

26. The commune of Beaucaire begged, that juſtice be done to the villains who have oppreſſed the ſouth of France, and who have exerciſed in that commune the moſt atrocious vexations.

Cadroy, recently returned from his miſſion to the ſouthern departments, ſupported ſtrongly the requeſt of the petitioners. "If you wiſh," ſaid he, "that private vengeance be kept ſilent, then diſplay and exerciſe the national vengeance; the exaſperated citizens want the practice, and not the theory of juſtice."—(Applauſes.)—Referred to the committees of legiſlation and of general ſafety.

28. Many departments proteſted againſt the decree which had condemned Barrere, Billaud, and Collot, to baniſhment only. The people, they ſaid, had paſſed a decree of death againſt them.

30. Reubell—"The treaty concluded at Baſle, on the 16th Germinal, (April 5.) between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia, was ratified by you on the 14th of April, and by the King of Pruſſia, at Berlin, on the next day." The Convention decreed, that the treaty of peace with Pruſſia, ſhould be depoſited in the National Archives, printed, ſolemnly publiſhed, and tranſmitted to every part of the republic.

May 1. Chenier appeared in the tribune, from the committees of public and general ſafety and legiſlation, and made a report on the internal ſtate of the republic. He propoſed a decree, of which the is following the ſubſtance:—"1ſt, Every emigrant found on the territories of the republic ſhall be immediately brought to trial.—2d, All perſons who have been baniſhed, and have returned from baniſhment, ſhall be treated as emigrants.—3d, All perſons who, by writings, or ſpeeches, ſhall have excited the people againſt the Convention, and ſhall have ſupported the reſtoration of royalty, ſhall be arreſted and tried.—4th, On the firſt of each month the committee of public ſafety ſhall preſent a report on the ſtate of the public mind."

The firſt article was unanimouſly adopted.—The ſecond was alſo adopted with the amendment, "That a month's delay ſhould be allowed."—The remaining articles were likewiſe adopted

4. Delcher—I have returned from the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, where I have been upon miſſion. I have, in concert with my colleagues, ſuperintended the execution of the decree in behalf of the inhabitants of Guipuſcoa and Biſcay, who had ſuffered exceedingly from the exceſſes of our army. The people of theſe provinces, worthy of liberty, and deſirous of a conſtitution like ours, return their grateful acknowledgments for the indemnification they have granted them.

9. The diſcuſſion of the form of the decree propoſed by the commiſſion of eleven being opened,

Leſage of the Eure and Loire objected to the plan of the commiſſion of eleven. The right of the citizens, he ſaid, could only be guaranteed by the diſtribution and diviſion of troops; he thought it impolitic to give to a committee of legiſlators the exerciſe of the executive power, without impoſing any kind of reſponſibility. He thought the two committees would, by the new plan, become tyrannical. England had a Cromwell, and Charles II. aſcended the throne after the death of Cromwell. "We," exclaimed Leſage, "have had a Cromwell alſo, let us take care not to have a Charles II." Applauſes.

The plan of the commiſſion of eleven was rejected after long diſcuſſion, as was that of Leſage, Thibaudaud, and others, and the following plan, propoſed by Cambraces, was adopted by the Convention:

I. The functions veſted in the different committees by the law of the 7th Fructidor, are to remain in full force in every part that does not militate againſt the preſent decree.—II. The committee of public welfare is alone empowered to paſs Arrêts relating to the means of executing all matters that reſpect their actual functions and powers.—III. The expenditure ſhall be directed by the committees of public welfare and finance, united into one ſection, compoſed of three members from each of the two committees.—IV. The union of the two committees ſhall be by four commiſſioners ſent to the committee of public welfare by each of the committees, wiſhing to deliberate with that committee. Nevertheleſs, in all caſes, all the members of the committee of general ſafety ſhall deliberate with the committee of public welfare, and the members of the committee of legiſlation ſhall all deliberate with the committee of public welfare in thoſe caſes pointed out by the law of the 8th Brumaire, reſpecting the guarantee of the national repreſentative.—V. The committee of public welfare

ſhall

ſhall be divided into ſections, which ſhall all, in their reſpective departments, be charged with the correſpondence with, and with the ſuperintendance of, the executive commiſſions.

Theſe diſcuſſions were interrupted by the reading of a letter from the deputies on miſſion in the Weſtern departments. They announced, that they had completed the re-eſtabliſhment of the peace in La Vendee, and that Stoffle and all the chiefs of his party had ſubmitted to the laws of the republic, and had ſworn never to bear arms againſt their country, and to ſurrender the artillery in their poſſeſſion. (Applauſes.)

Matthieu, from the committee of general ſafety, informed the Convention, that a commotion had taken place at Lyons on the 15th Floreal, May 4.; that the relations of thoſe who had been put to death under Robeſpierre had broken into a houſe of arreſt, and had put to death between 60 and 70 perſons.—The Convention decreed, that the deputies on miſſion at Lyons, ſhould ſend a report of the events of the 15th Floreal, and that the committee of legiſlation ſhould order thoſe accuſed of abuſe of authority at Lyons to be proſecuted.

12. Fermont, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced, that proviſions would arrive in future more rapidly; that there was a large quantity of corn in the environs of Paris, and that the diſtribution of bread would ſoon be more abundant.

Barras, who had juſt arrived from the coaſt, announced, that a conſiderable quantity of proviſions was on the road to Paris; that from Oſtend alone 5,000 quintals of corn had arrived at Senlis. "Yet a little patience," he exclaimed, "and the citizens will receive a much larger portion of bread than they have hitherto received."—Applauſe.

The decree and the ſpeech of Barras were ordered to be ſtuck up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of Paris.

Ruelle entered into a very detailed account of the peace with the Chouans. With regard to the Chouans of Brittanny, it muſt be ſaid, that the great roads are entirely free; that proviſions are carried from place to place with great facility; and that there have been no aſſaſſinations. It ſhould alſo, exclaimed Rouelle, be told, that the Chiefs of the Chouans have, ſince the peace, given up to us near a million of forged aſſignats; that at the end of laſt month, when an Engliſh ſquadron, whoſe object was to land emigrants, appeared in the harbour of port Brieux, the inhabitants of the departments of the Cotes du Nord aſſembled without diſtinction of party, and arming themſelves with guns, pikes, hatchets, forks, &c. prevented the traitors from being landed.

16. Gillet, in the name of the committee of public ſafety—"Citizens repreſentatives, for ſeveral days there have been reports relative to an action near Mentz, and the diſaffected have ſaid, that our army has experienced a check. The committee of public ſafety could not make a report on that affair ſooner. It is at length arrived, and the reſult is, that the brave defenders of the country fought with as much courage as ſucceſs.—The enemy, it is true, remained maſters of the heights ſituated under the cannon of the garriſon, which were only defended by a ſimple detachment of infantry, and which were not of any importance with regard to our general poſition; but the enemy failed in the principal object of their attempt. The intention of the enemy was, to obtain poſſeſſion of the poſt of Mombach: they were repulſed, after a long and obſtinate combat, with conſiderable loſs, which ſome foreign papers ſtate at more than 600 men. A boat loaded with troops on the Rhine was ſunk by the fire of our artillery. Inſtead, therefore, of having experienced a loſs, we have gained a victory; and if we have to regret the loſs of ſome brave ſoldiers, we have the ſatisfaction of knowing, that victory crowned their noble efforts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WHATEVER may be the negotiations going forward, for peace, the operations of war have commenced among the armies ſtationed on the Rhine. The Auſtrian accounts from Mentz ſtate, that there the campaign has at length opened with a very bloody action.—With a view to drive the enemy from Hartenberg, and fortify it with new works for our ſecurity, a ſortie had been ſome days determined upon, which took place, in conſequence of a ſignal, on April 30. at half paſt four in the morning. Our troops made the attack, having two of the enemy's redoubts to ſtorm.—Both ſides fought obſtinately, but the enemy were at length obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperiority of German valour and diſcipline; and being obliged to evacuate their re-

redoubts, they retreated as far as the foreſt of Mombach, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon, and two amunition waggons: At noon the French advanced again in greater numbers, and ſtormed a *ſleche* which we had erected two days before; but they were ſo warmly received by a well-directed fire of grape and cartridge ſhot, that ſuch of them as did not remain upon the place were eaſily overtaken, and cut to pieces by our cavalry. The fire from the cannon and howitzers from the field of Ingelheim, upon the works near Mombach, and from that place upon Ingelheim, was very heavy, till late at night. A great number of French priſoners are brought in; and, according to deſerters, the enemy's loſs amounts to 2000 men. On our ſide the imperial regiment of Klebeck and the grenadier companies of the electorate of Mentz have ſuffered moſt. It is confirmed, that the enemy loſt 2000 men in the late action. The Germans had 300 killed and 370 wounded; one officer killed, and ſeven wounded. Gen. Clairfait arrived at Mentz on the 27th. The Auſtrians are buſy at Koſtheim in preparing two bridges to paſs the Rhine.

Gen. Pichegru is buſy in a new organization of the army of the Rhine, having reviewed all the corps between Coblentz and Landau. The troops which have hitherto blockaded Luxembourg have marched to Mentz, their places being ſupplied by others from the Sambre and the Meuſe.

The French are continually exerting themſelves in preſſing the ſiege of Luxembourg. The heavy artillery has lately arrived from Mentz, at their camp before the place.

About the beginning of May, the French army before Luxembourg being reinforced by a body of troops of 10,000 or 12,000, from the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe, were buſy in opening the trenches. They had mounted 150 cannon and mortars, and had ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender, which was peremptorily refuſed.

May 10. The Auſtrian garriſon of Luxembourg made a vigorous ſally, in two columns of 1500 men each. They forced back the French advanced poſts, and took one of their intrenchments, which brought on a ſevere action, which ended in the retreat of the Auſtrians, and the French regaining their former poſition.

PARIS.

May 8. The trial of Fouquier Tinville, and his accomplices, is at length terminated. The jury brought in their verdict yeſterday, and found Fouquier Tinville, late public accuſer; Etienne Foucalt, ex-judge of the revolutionary tribunal; Gabriel Tonſſain Sellier, ex-preſident; F. P. G. Launay, ex-judge; Pierre Leroy, called, *dix Auot*, ex-judge; Leopold Renaudin, Joachein Villate, Jean Louis, Prieur, Claude Louis, Chatelet, Francois Gerard, ex-jurors; Pierre Joſeph Boyenval, Pierre Guillaume Benoit, Marie Joſeph Lanne, Joſeph Vernay, Francois Dupommier, and A. M. J. Hermann, *Guilty*, of having committed, at the revolutionary tribunal, in the ſecond year of the republic, crimes, tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the people, to promote the diſſolution of the National Convention, and to arm the citizens againſt each other; of having cauſed an innumerable quantity of citizens to periſh under the forms of law; of having drawn out liſts of proſcription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned 30, 40, and even 60 perſons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in ſuch a confuſed manner, that the father has often been executed for the ſon, and the ſon for the father; of having refuſed, to perſons accuſed, a copy of the act of accuſation againſt them; of having packed juries, inſtead of chooſing them by lot, &c. The public accuſer, as ſoon as the verdict was pronounced, required that the penalty of death ſhould be paſſed upon them.

The preſident immediately aſked, what they had to ſay againſt the application of the law?

Boyenval exclaimed—"Since I am to loſe my head on the ſcaffold, I deſire of the tribunal, that orders may be given to let me ſuffer the puniſhment of my crimes in peace."

Gerard—"I do not queſtion the juſtice of the Convention, but why did they puniſh the authors of our crimes with baniſhment only, and why are we, who only acted by their commands, to be puniſhed with death? Nevertheleſs it does not ſignify, I die a republican, *Vive la republique!*"

Renauden—"I never did any thing but what was proper."

Lanne—"I only regret leaving my wife."

Dupommier—"And I my children."

Launay—"How came I to be implicated with ſuch a man as Fouquier?"

Villate—"What I propheſied in my

third part of *Cauſes Secrettes*, in ſpeaking of the Apocalypſe, will come to paſs."

The preſident then paſſed ſentence of death upon them.

Fouquier Tinville—" Since it has been decided, that I ſhould loſe my head on the ſcaffold, poſterity, to whom all things muſt be made known, will diſcover who the real conſpirators are. I demand to be led to execution. I am ready."

The condemned perſons were carried from the bar, and this morning (9th,) they were carried, amidſt an immenſe crowd of perſons, who beſtowed the moſt bitter execrations on them, to the Place de Grave, where they were executed.

For ſome time paſt, violent ſymptoms of commotion appeared in Paris, tending to excite a counter-revolution of party in favour of the expiring Jacobins. The gathering ſtorm at laſt burſt forth on the 21ſt May. That morning an immenſe mob having aſſembled round the Hall of the Convention, compoſed of parties delegated from different ſections, who kept up an inceſſant cry of 'Bread and a Conſtitution.' Some members were delegated to addreſs them, adviſing them to ſeparate, and promiſing, in the uſual phraſe, that returning plenty was ſoon to be expected, as well as a nearly general peace, in conſequence of the pending negociations. Ferrand was one of thoſe who took upon him this taſk —he was immediately attacked, purſued, and aſſaſſinated in the boſom of the Convention! The crowd having now overpowered the guards, occupied the whole body of the Hall, from whence they expelled all the members, excepting thoſe whom they deemed friendly to their cauſe, nd proceeded in a tumultuous way to ictate meaſures of reform. A liſt of theſe was drawn up, which conſiſted principally of the following requiſitions:—that all perſons holding offices of ſtate, as well as the members of the Convention, ſhould reſign their ſituations, and ſubmit to remain in a ſtate of arreſtation till their conduct ſhould be thoroughly ſcrutiniſed; and that the primary aſſemblies ſhould be convened with all poſſible diſpatch. While this was going on within doors, the head of Ferrand, who was always diſtinguiſhed among the moderates, was erected on a pole, and carried through the ſtreets in triumph. The old committees were all diſplaced, and a new one modelled after the form of that at the head of which Robeſpierre ſo long reigned, was appointed. In examining the papers of the committee of public welfare, it appeared, that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Princes of Heſſe and Saxe, and ſome other members of the Germanic Body; as alſo that another of yet greater magnitude was in forwardneſs, this was ſuppoſed to be either with the Emperor or Spain. Such was the revolution of the moment; but, at the end of ſix hours, a change again took place in favour of the moderates, to whom, it ſhould ſeem, the armed force of Paris remained faithful, though partially repulſed—the uſurpers were defeated, and the Convention and the committees again re-aſſumed their functions.

The late tumults, which menaced the Convention of France with deſtruction, and the city of Paris with maſſacres, have at length ſubſided. The outrage of the inhabitants of the ſuburbs of St Antoine, in the hall of the Convention, with the maſſacre of Ferrand, appears to have provoked the indignation of the other ſections, who rolling around their repreſentatives, ſaved them from the threatened danger, and the fury of Jacobinical vengeance. The trial and execution of the inſurgents before the military commiſſion, inſtituted on the preſent emergency, have been conducted with greater moderation, and have been fewer in number than might have been expected, where ſuch ſcenes of revengeful cruelty have too often been perpetrated. The inſurgents of St Antoine capitulated, on ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded by the armed citizens, determined to reduce them. They delivered up their cannon, and the ring-leaders of the inſurrection, into their hands. The diſarming and arreſt of the terroriſts was then conducted with the greateſt tranquillity. The Convention have publiſhed an addreſs to the citizens, aſſuring them of their courage to maintain their rights, and of their zeal to relieve the wants of the people. The following is an extract from this addreſs:—" Whatever perfidy may attempt, or anarchy undertake, the National Convention, who, by their courage, will always be worthy of their poſt, will open neither the Jacobins nor the Temple.—The genius of liberty animates them; ſtrong in the confidence of all good citizens, they will know how to fulfil their functions, and to make an honourable termination of their career. It is painful to us, citizens, to direct your attention in this moment to any other object than that of ſubſiſtence. Your multiplied and preſſing wants affect our ſenſibility, and have long occupied our zeal; but can we ſpeak of the miſe-

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ries of fcarcity without referring to a diſorganization which was the cauſe of it? Can we talk of ills without referring to to thoſe who wiſhed to encreaſe them? The Convention, on their ſide, by redoubling, as much as poſſible, their diligence and care to provide for your wants, give themſelves up to the confidence of being ſeconded by the active patriotiſm all good citizens, who are the friends of the laws of liberty, and of peace, and who are attached by principle to the maintenance of their property. This legitimate hope doubles its force, prepares ſucceſs to the new meaſures of government relative to proviſions, and will give you abundant reſources in the preſent criſis; it will give to your enemies the opprobrium of a defeat, and to the republic the *eclat* and utility of a triumph."

The Jacobins are every where meeting with that retaliation which their cruelty under Robeſpierre provoked. This hath appeared at Lyons, formerly the ſcene of the moſt diſgraceful cruelty. The mob proceeded to the different priſons, and deliberately murdered the terroriſts, though by law their puniſhment was to be confinement. About 75 were maſſacred, (May 5.) and on the following day, came on the execution of thoſe who had concealed themſelves, or were retaken in their flight. All theſe proceedings did not occaſion the leaſt commotions in any other part of the town; but, on the contrary, every thing remained perfectly quiet.

Notwithſtanding of the treaty of peace concluded between the Convention and the chiefs of the Chouans, the latter are again in arms, and in great force in Brittany, particularly in the neighbourhood of Breſt. The royaliſts have appeared there in ſuch numbers, as to revive the report, that a deſcent will be immediately attempted by England to aſſiſt them.

The attention of Paris is at preſent fixed on the commiſſion of eleven, appointed to organize the laws of the republican conſtitution. It is well known that the republican conſtitution of 1793 will not be adopted in its preſent form; and that very material modifications and alterations will be introduced into it.

GERMANY.

In the Auſtrian Netherlands every preparation is making to incorporate that country with the French republic; and on the 29th of April upwards of 200 waggons, laden with the moſt precious ſpoils of Belgium, were ſent from Bruſſels to Paris. They contain moſt valuable monuments and maſter-pieces of ſtatuary, the arts and the ſciences in general, which were carried off wherever they could be found. They are all to be put up in the muſeum of arts and ſciences at Paris, and in value exceed 1,000,000 of livres.

The Auſtrian army on the Rhine is entirely under the command of General Clairfayt, who is appointed Field Marſhall. It is well appointed, and in fine order. In the neighbourhood of Mentz, preparations are making for paſſing the Rhine; every thing is ready for it. A certain number of boats are collected to ſerve as gunboats: they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by twenty-four rowers; flags of different colours are to be the ſignals for commencing their manœuvres.

In the diet of Ratiſbon, the queſtion hath been leſs regarding peace or war with the French republic, than to know to whom the different States of the Empire will adhere, to the Emperor or the King of Pruſſia? Anterior to this deliberation, the Elector of Mayence, who had always been one of the moſt zealous partizans of the King of Pruſſia, and alſo the Elector Palatine, have declared that they remain inviolably attached to the Emperor. The Prince of Wirtemberg, on the contrary, abandons the Chief of the Empire, to throw himſelf into the arms of the King of Pruſſia. The Electors of Saxony and Bavaria have declared, that they will only make peace in concert, and jointly with the Emperor.

At Vienna, there hath been circulated a liſt of the contributions raiſed by the French in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and the conquered cities of Germany. In florins, the total amount is 178,871,900: in this is not included the immenſe quantity of wood taken from the foreſts belonging to ſovereigns, communities, or private perſons; the plate, copper, iron, pewter, cloth, and other effects, the produce of the effects of emigrants. In ſhort, the loſs ſuſtained by the inhabitants by the forced acceptation of aſſignats, all theſe objects may certainly be valued at full 30,000,000 florins.

According to an eſtimate which has been made of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Germanic Empire in the laſt three campaigns, they amount to 172,000 men; in national revenues, to 346,900,000 florins; in revenues of the Provinces which have been taken by the French, 19,230,000 florins,

rins; in contributions levied, 27,871,977 florins; in the military expences, 243,805,375 florins. The German Empire has therefore loft by the war, on account of the French revolution, to the amount of 887,807,352 florins, independent of its depopulation, by the ſlaughter of ſo many thouſand men, &c.

At Aix la Chapelle a tumult took place, occaſioned by the French ſeizing upon the ſilver veſſels belonging to the churches, when the burghers roſe to oppoſe their deſign, and cloſed with the French; they were, however, diſperſed, and 200 of them arreſted.

HOLLAND.

At Amſterdam, voluntary contributions are received for the re-eſtabliſhment of the finances, conſiſting of money, rings, buckles, and ſuch other articles of ſilver and gold as are exempted from the general delivery. The cheſt in which they are depoſited is in the apartment of the committee of revolution, and the name of the donor is written down to perpetuate his memory.

The repreſentatives of Holland have appointed a committee of education. The publication of the ſaid repreſentatives, in regard to a national loan bank, has made its appearance; its principal end is to enable the citizens to pledge, in a ſecure manner, their goods and effects for ready money, for a certain time, to make good the extraordinary levies of money in hard caſh.

POLAND.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed another declaration in regard to Poland, in which ſhe juſtifies her conduct on the ſcore of expediency, and her deſires to make the people happy.

The King of Poland is expected again at Warſaw from Grodno, where the air does not agree with his health. His Majeſty has officially recalled all his ambaſſadors from foreign courts, but privately requeſted them to prolong their ſtay till the fate of Poland ſhall be ultimately decided.

SPAIN.

It appears that the French troops have evacuated Rofas and Figueras, which places were immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the Spaniſh forces.—This movement is looked upon as the effect of ſome mutual compact; the particulars of which are not yet officially made known.

The Spaniſh government hath ſent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the kingdom, a letter under the royal ſeal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former ſhould not be opened until Eaſter Tueſday, April 7, and that it ſhall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter, which will be read at the ſame hour in all the pariſhes of the kingdom.

In Catalonia the French armies have received ſome checks from the Spaniards; but nothing material has happened, or which can have much influence, either on the negotiations ſaid to be going on about a peace, or on the operations of the campaign, if theſe ſhall be continued.

LONDON.

It is with pleaſure we learn, by diſpatches received from Sierra Leone, dated the 13th of March, that the colony had ſomewhat recovered from the effects of the late depradations by the French, although no ſupplies had ſince that time arrived from England. A cargo of neceſſaries had, however, been purchaſed from an American ſhip which called there. Great and ſucceſsful exertions had been made by the ſettlers in opening and cultivating new farms, as well as in puſhing their trade with the neighbouring parts.

The King of Pruſſia hath publiſhed a long declaration of his motives for diſcontinuing to act any longer with the allies. *Vide State Papers, p.* 373.

The Emperor hath preſented to the diet at Ratiſbon a reſcript, repreſenting, that he is ready to treat about a peace with the French republic. His object appears to be, the preventing the States of the Empire from making ſeparate treaties with the common enemy, and to preſerve to the Houſe of Auſtria that aſcendency in their councils, which is juſtly claimed by the head of the Germanic Empire. *Vide State Papers, p.* 377.

Accounts received from the Eaſt Indies ſtate ſome circumſtances which will no doubt be deemed of a very pleaſing deſcription, in a commercial point of view, relating to the diſcovery of not leſs than two new ſpice iſlands. The ſhip, Duke of Clarence, Capt. Hayes, which arrived at China on the 18th of July laſt, on her paſſage from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of theſe in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the King of Great Britain.

The Madrid Gazette announces the recent

cent return of the three ſmall veſſels that ſailed from Cadiz in July 1789, to make diſcoveries upon the coaſt of South America, and the adjacent iſlands, from Cape Horn to the extremity of the north-weſt of America. According to the obſervations made during this long voyage, it appears to be a certainty, that there is no paſſage into the Atlantic from the north-weſt coaſt of America, between 59 and 61 degrees of latitude.

There is a colony eſtabliſhed not far from the Suſquehanna River, in America, by a claſs of wealthy Frenchmen, who formerly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Conſtituent Aſſembly of France, but were prudent enough to retire in time with their families and property: amongſt theſe are Noailles, Talon, Blacon, Talleyrand, and others, of the ci-divant Nobleſſe: they have relinquiſhed their titles, and have domeſticated there in the moſt ſociable manner. Their little ſettlement is called French Town: the tavern is kept by an officer, who was formerly le Baron Beaulieu!

Divine ſervice is performed as uſual at Bruſſels, and proceſſions are made as formerly. On the 1ſt May, that of the Auguſtine monks took place with great ſolemnity. Throughout all that country, the French are felling all the large timber, and tranſporting it to the naval ports in France.

The exportation of grain from Pruſſia is prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties.

By a dreadful inundation of the Duna, in the beginning of April, a number of houſes in the Fauxbourgs of Riga have been ſwept away; eighty wooden houſes were carried into the ſea by the torrent, many of which were brought back on ſhore by boats ſent after them. The whole country round about was covered with large bodies of ice, which have demoliſhed the outer fortifications of the city, and have even buried ſome cannon: the damage is computed at more than a million of rix-dollars.

A royal order hath been iſſued at Stockholm, prohibiting the garriſon in future from wearing gold or ſilver lace on their uniforms. The royal guards are not exempt from this order, which includes the army in general. In fine, no gold or ſilver is to be worn in the whole kingdom, except upon the liveries of the King's ſervants.

Government have contracted with the Eaſt India Company for all the ſaltpetre imported to the end of the year 1796.

At a meeting of the butchers, to the number of 500, they came to an unanimous reſolution to apply to Parliament for an act to aboliſh the ſelling of dead carcaſes whole, and to limit every butcher's purchaſe to a certain number of cattle (60 ſheep and 10 beaſts, we believe, was the quantity ſpecified) in Smithfield on a market morning. Some other regulations, tending to the reduction of the preſent high price of meat, were alſo adopted.

Mr Errington of Grays, in the county of Eſſex, has loſt his life in the following extraordinary manner: Having lately married, he made a ſettlement of 100l. per annum on a female *favourite*, with whom he had for ſome time cohabited: the lady went from London on Wedneſday the 13th, to his country reſidence, and having by ſome means obtained admittance into the parlour, where Mr and Mrs Errington were ſitting, ſhe drew a piſtol from her pocket and fired it at him. The ball ſhot off his thumb, and entered his ſide; but being extracted in a few minutes after, he appeared in a fair way of recovery for two or three days. Very alarming ſymptoms of diſſolution, however, appeared on the Sunday, under which he laboured in the moſt excruciating agony till Wedneſday, when he died.—The woman is committed to Chelmsford goal.—Mr E. was huſband of the celebrated Mrs Errington, from whom he was divorced, before he kept the raſh woman, through his illicit connection with whom, he has now loſt his life.

Several families have actually left their reſidences in various parts of the county of Rutland, and ſet off to London, on their intended journey to Jeruſalem with Richard Brothers!!! The family of Maſon, from Whiſendine, conſiſting of a dozen of perſons, and that of Smarts, of Oakham, of five or ſix more, left their homes about a fortnight ſince, and are now in London, waiting the manifeſtation of the Prophet.

May 16. It was publiſhed at the Hague, that a treaty of alliance was ſigned on the part of the French republic, by Rewbell and Sieys, and on the part of the Dutch, by Peulus, Leſpenenon, Mattias, Pons, and Huber. As ſoon as it was known, there were public rejoicings, and at night, public illuminations, and other demonſtrations of joy. Repeated acclamations were heard of "Long live the two republics, one and indiviſible." *Vide State Papers, page* 377.

25. A Court of Inquiry was held at Portſ-

Portſmouth on Admiral Bligh, late commander of the Alexander of 74 guns, for the loſs of ſaid ſhip; when he was honourably acquitted.

The Committee for encouraging the capture of French privateers, have preſented a ſword, value one hundred guineas, to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. as a teſtimony of their ſenſe and acknowledgment of his active and vigilant exertions in the capture of French cruizers, and in the protection of the commerce of Great Britain.

29. A general Court of Proprietors was held, at the India Houſe, purſuant to the requeſt of nine Proprietors. After the minutes of the laſt Court, and the letter convening the preſent one, had been read, Mr Alderman Luſhington, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, reviewed the public life of Mr Haſtings, even from his "boyiſh days." So wiſe were the ſyſtems of that gentleman's government, that from the year 1772, an increaſe to the Company's revenues, conſolidating principal and intereſt, would be found to have ariſen to two and thirty millions Sterling. He held in his hand, he ſaid, a ſtatement of Mr Haſtings' affairs, which would be atteſted upon oath. It proved, that his income was totally inadequate to ſupport that ſtation which private ſervants of the Company, on their return, are obliged to ſuſtain; he was at preſent indebted 86,000l. 70,000l. of which were incurred for law charges; if he was not indemnified for acts which had produced two millions per annum to the Company, he muſt quit the country, in order to ſeek an aſylum from his creditors. If indemnified, he would be left with only a clear income of 1000l. per annum. Mrs Haſtings poſſeſſed independently, the ſum of 40,000l. Mr Luſhington then read four reſolutions, one of them granting an indemnification to Mr Haſtings for legal expences; and another allowing him a penſion of 5000l. for life, to be conſidered as having commenced in 1795.—After a converſation, a ballot being deemed abſolutely neceſſary, both the queſtions were fixed for Tueſday, June 2d, when an annuity of 5000l. was voted, to commence from the 1ſt of Jan. 1795.

A meſſenger from Peterſburgh has brought the ratification of the treaty with the Empreſs, which binds her to furniſh twelve ſail of the line and eight frigates, for the immediate ſervice of this country.

Captain Savage, of his Majeſty's ſhip Albion, of 60 guns, has ſent into the Thames eighteen ſail of merchant ſhips laden with corn, which he has taken in the North Sea, on their way to France, either from Denmark or Dantzic.

The ſum of 3051. for poſtage, was in one day paid into the foreign office;—the largeſt ever known.

A number of perſons of the firſt rank, have come to a reſolution of giving no public dinners, ſuppers, or other entertainments, by which a conſumption of proviſions is unduly increaſed, for ſix months, from the King's birth-day.

June 4. This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, when he completed his 57th year, was obſerved with the uſual marks of loyal feſtivity. The King came in his private coach, accompanied by the Princeſs Royal, to St James', at a quarter paſt one o'clock. The Queen and Princeſſes, in two of her Majeſty's coaches, arrived ſoon after. Their Majeſties and Princeſſes entered the Great Council Chamber at half paſt two, where the Ode was performed. (*See p.* 382.) The Drawing Room commenced immediately after, at which were preſent their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, their R. Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, Duke and Ducheſs of York, Duke of Clarence, Duke of Gloucester, Prince William, Princeſs Sophia, and His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and Hereditary Prince. The Spaniſh and Turkiſh ambaſſadors, and all the Foreign Envoys and Secretaries. Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. W. Pitt, and a very great number of nobility and gentry of both ſexes. The Princeſs of Wales came in grand ſtate at three o' clock, attended by Earl Cholmondeley. The Duke and Ducheſs of York alſo came together in their ſtate carriage ſoon after; and by half paſt three the Duke of Gloucester in his ſtate coach, with Prince William and Princeſs Sophia. The Prince of Wales came quite private at the Garden gate, at half paſt four o'clock. The Duke of Clarence alſo came private.

DRESSES.

The King—A very deep graſs-green coat embroidered, cream-coloured waiſtcoat of ſilk, breeches the ſame as the coat. Collar of the order of the garter, &c.

The Queen—Was in a moſt elegant and rich ſuite, of a ſilver ſpotted gauze, thrown over a violet ſhape, and train; the petticoat white ſilk, richly ſpotted, ſpangled, and diamond bows and knots; a very rich diamond ſtomacher, and a profuſion of jewels in her head dreſs.

The

The Prince of Wales wore his regimentals, as Colonel of dragoons, with Collar of the Order of the Garter.

The Princeſs of Wales—A moſt elegant and rich ſuit, conſiſting of violet body, white and ſilver train, petticoat ſilver ſpotted, and the uſual bows of violet and ſilver.

The prevailing dreſſes of the gentlemen were military; the others were ſilks, poplinets, &c. embroidered or ſpangled, ſome plain, and a few laced. The Ladies dreſſes were quite of the ſummer kind; the prevailing colour white; cream-coloured, yellow, pale blue, pale pink, pale green, violet, lilac, lemon-coloured, and a few orange. Feathers were in great profuſion on the head dreſſes.

Barthelemy, author of the Travels of Anacharſis in Greece, the Neſtor of French literature, died lately at Paris. During the domination of Robeſpierre, like moſt other men of learning, he was impriſoned; and notwithſtanding his great age and infirmities, inſtead of ſinking under the rigour with which he was treated, exerted himſelf in conſoling his fellow ſufferers. Soon after the fall of Robeſpierre, he was releaſed and allowed a penſion. His old friend Duſſaulx pronounced his eulogium in the Convention, and expreſſed his hopes that his name would be inſcribed in the Pantheon, at the expiration of the ten years preſcribed by law.

12. Admiral Lord Bridport ſailed from Spithead with the grand fleet, conſiſting of 13 ſail of the line, and 3 frigates, &c. to cruiſe off the French coaſt.

The total number of the Britiſh naval force, on the 1ſt of June, amounted to

Ships of the line		156
Fifties	-	34
Frigates	-	179
Sloops	-	173
In all		542.

Beſides the ſhips in ordinary, at each port, amounting to 93, and the gun-boats, fire-veſſels, &c.

The following is a ſtatement of the Prince of Wales' debts, as laid on the table of the Houſe of Commons:

Debts on various ſecurities, and bearing intereſt -	L. 500,571	10	1
Amount of tradeſmen's bills unpaid -	86,745	9	0
Tradeſmen's bills and arrears of eſtabliſhment from Oct. 10. 1794 to April 5. 1795 -	52,573	5	3
Total	L. 639,890	4	4

DUBLIN.

TRIAL OF JACKSON FOR HIGH TREASON.

April 23. The trial of Doctor Jackſon, ſo long confined in Newgate, came on in the Court of King's Bench.

The indictment was read by the clerk: it charged the priſoner with two ſpecies of treaſon, that of compaſſing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; to ſubſtantiate which, there were fourteen overt acts laid in the indictment.

The Attorney General ſtated the caſe, and went at large into the doctrine of treaſon.

John Cockayne, an attorney, was the firſt witneſs examined on the part of the proſecution by the Attorney General.

Cockayne depoſed, that he knew Dr Jackſon many years. He heard him ſay, that he reſided for ſome time in France, and returned from thence in January or February 1794, and remained in England about two months. The witneſs was an attorney of Weſtminſter Hall, and the priſoner lodged at the Buffalo Tavern, Bloomſbury. Witneſs had much intercourſe with the priſoner, and was his friend and attorney. He accompanied the priſoner to Dublin in March 1794. His attention was to fruſtrate any ſcheme which the priſoner might have of getting aid for the French; by aid he meant prohibited articles of proviſion. Witneſs drew his concluſions in this particular from converſations which he had with the priſoner. They lodged together at Hyde's, in Dammeſtreet; and, ſhortly after their arrival, were invited to dine with Counſellor Macnally, with whom the witneſs got acquainted on Lord Hood's election in Weſtminſter, to whom he mentioned ſome law buſineſs which he ſaid he had in Ireland. At Mr Macnally's, they met the Hon. Simon Butler, and, he believed, a Mr Lewin. The converſation turned on Iriſh politics; but the witneſs could not recollect the expreſſions of each individual, nor the purport of what the priſoner ſaid. The company talked of the diſſatisfaction of part of the kingdom, but he did not recollect particulars. Witneſs was preſent at an interview with the priſoner and Hamilton Rowan, in Newgate. Theobald Wolfe Tone alſo was preſent. He recollected, he ſaid, ſomething about a converſation of ſending a perſon to France; Tone was applied to for that purpoſe. Mr Tone agreed to go, but afterwards refuſed; a Dr Reynolds was alſo propoſed as the ambaſſador,

ſador, but the priſoner ſaid he did not approve ſo much of Reynolds as of Tone. Reynolds, he ſaid, was to go on the ſame buſineſs, and to take a paper, but afterwards declined. He heard the priſoner encourage Tone to go; but, on Mr Tone repreſenting the injury it would do to his pecuniary affairs, the priſoner told him, that he would find the French a generous people. Several letters were produced, which witneſs had, at priſoner's deſire, directed for a Mr Stone, of the firm of Laurence and Co. London, but he knew that they would be intercepted, as had been *fixed by witneſs and Government*. The letters contained various incloſures for houſes at Hamburgh and Amſterdam, written enigmatically, but two of them contained the ſtate of Ireland, and were intended to induce an invaſion.

This, and the reading the various papers found and intercepted, was the only material evidence produced.

Mr Curran ſpoke ably for the priſoner, and was very ſevere on Cockayne, as did alſo Mr Ponſonby.

The Prime Serjeant replied.

After the ſumming up, the Jury, about half paſt four in the morning, brought in a verdict *Guilty*; but, from the long confinement of the unhappy gentleman, and other circumſtances, they recommended him as an object of mercy.—The Chief Juſtice enquired of the Jury, if they had any doubts on their minds that led them to ſuch recommendation, and Alderman Exſhaw anſwered immediately, "No my Lord." The Judges Clonmel, Boyd, and Chamberlain, conſulted for a few minutes; and the Chief Juſtice obſerved to the Jury, "Gentlemen, you have acquitted yourſelves with honour and a conſcientious regard for juſtice; you have done your duty, and we will do ours. It is more than a century ſince this land has been curſed with ſuch a crime, and we truſt your verdict will operate in preventing a repetition of it. Your recommendation ſhall be laid before Government."

Mr Jackſon was then remanded to priſon, and ordered to be brought into Court to-morrow, to receive the ſentence of the law.

30. Mr Jackſon was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his counſel in arreſt of judgment. During the argument of the lawyers, the wretched priſoner was obſerved to ſuffer conſiderable bodily pain, and in a ſhort time fell down in the dock, where he almoſt inſtantly expired, as is ſuppoſed, in conſequence of *poiſon!*

May 1. The Coroner's Inqueſt was held on the body of Mr Jackſon, who ſuddenly expired yeſterday, when appearing before the Court of King's Bench, to receive ſentence for high treaſon.—Two ſurgeons opened the body, and depoſed he died in conſequence of having taken ſome acrid ſubſtance, but they could not tell what. His bowels and cheſt were greatly inflamed. In his pocket was an handkerchief, one of his pamphlets, and a ſhort prayer, written by himſelf, praying to God to deliver him from his enemies. In a little box, left in the jail, was only a miniature of his wife, and a letter from Mr Ponſonby. He was brought up in irons, but theſe were very light and neatly made for him.

Counſellor Powell, who attended on the part of the heir at law, ſtated to the Jury two points for their conſideration: Firſt, whether it had been fully aſcertained, that Mr Jackſon had been poiſoned? In his opinion it had not; but if the Jury held a contrary opinion to his, they were then to determine how, or by whom the poiſon had been adminiſtered? He had heard it rumoured, that Mr Jackſon intended to give information of high crimes and miſdemeanours againſt ſome perſons in the city of Dublin; ſuch perſons might be ſuſpected of adminiſtring the poiſon (if it was adminiſtered) for their own ſafety; but there was not the leaſt cauſe of ſuſpicion, that a man of his fortitude would be guilty of an act of ſuicide.

The Jury withdrew, and, after a ſhort deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We find that the Rev. W. Jackſon died on the 30th of April, of ſome acrid and mortal ſubſtance taken into his ſtomach; but how, or by whom adminiſtered, is to us unknown."

The debate in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons on the Catholic emancipation, was carried on to a great length, and conducted with great ability by the ſpeakers on both ſides. In reſpect of its importance, both in itſelf, and connected with the late political changes in that country, it was a queſtion well calculated deeply to agitate the minds, and to call forth the powers of each party. We offer the following ſtatement of the ſubject, as it was then handled by the ſeveral ſpeakers.

Againſt the bill it was contended, and with great ingenuity and force, that the ſyſtem of complaint for grievance, proſcription, and oppreſſion, made on behalf of the Iriſh Catholics in ſupport of this bill,

bill, was not founded on fact, but merely exiſted in pretences; in as much as Catholics enjoyed the moſt tolerant exerciſe of their religion, the fulleſt protection in their liberty, property, and commercial purſuits, the full benefit of parliamentary repreſentation, as to their property in the country, under the recent extenſion of the elective franchiſe to Roman Catholic freeholders.

That the law of the country, ſo far from being oppreſſive on the Catholics, had been for a ſeries of twenty years paſt, in a gradual, and, of late years, in a rapid relaxation. That the Catholic body, ſo far from being ſatisfied with what had already been ceded to them, as avowed on their own parts, commenſurate to their ideas of complete redreſs, had extended their demands in proportion to conceſſion; that, even if the preſent bill ſhould paſs into a law, there was no ſurety that it would ultimately ſatisfy them, or that a new demand would not ariſe out of the grant.

Perhaps the next thing that would be complained of as a Catholic grievance, was the Proteſtant Church eſtabliſhment, and that, therefore, there was no knowing where claims would ſtop, if conceſſions were continued; but, that conſiſtently with the ſafety of the great bulwark of the Conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed at the Revolution, and conſiſtently with the ſafety of the great and conſtitutional compact of connection between this kingdom and Great Britain, under the Crown of a Proteſtant Monarch, the legiſlature of a Proteſtant Parliament, and the guidance of a Proteſtant Hierarchy, it would be impoſſible to grant what was demanded by the Catholic bill. The Roman Catholics, as men, participated in the common addiction to ambition and love of power that governed the human breaſt, and, if the Houſe of Commons was once open to them, with the great power of a majority in the conſtituent body, which muſt every year increaſe, a doubt would not remain, that ſooner or later the Catholics would acquire the aſcendency in that Houſe, and of courſe the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment in church muſt fall a ſacrifice to that power, or a Roman Catholic eccleſiaſtical power, under the head of Synods, would be erected and placed as a burden on the nation, and ſet in rivalſhip with the Proteſtant Hierarchy. A claim would moſt probably be ſet up for ſeats for Catholic Biſhops in the other Houſe of Parliament; and, by throwing open to the Catholics the executive offices of the ſtate, as thoſe of Viceroy, Chancellor, Judges, civil and eccleſiaſtical, a great part of the hereditary property of the country would be placed under Catholic diſpoſal; and no man could foreſee the conſequences of throwing ſuch a power into the Catholic ſcale; that it was not a probable ſuppoſition, that the Catholics would ſubmit to an aſcendency of the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment longer than they were able to throw it off; and as the language of their late petition to the Houſe was, "to be reſtored to their ancient rights and privileges in the conſtitution," no man could ſay how ſoon an acceſſion to this claim, under the preſent bill, might be followed by another claim, for being reſtored to the ancient lands and tenements of their anceſtors, and thus excite a convulſion of property in the land, and renovate all the miſchiefs of 1686.

In the courſe of debate, frequent alluſion was made to the late productions of Catholic committees, and debates in Catholic conventions, particularly the late meeting at the chapel of Francis-ſtreet, and the ſubſequent circumſtances of the Rev. William Jackſon's trial for high treaſon, from the evidence of which it appeared, that Mr Tone, and ſome of the confidential agents of the Catholic committee, of the warm advocates of the Catholic cauſe, were ſworn to have been in conference with Jackſon, for the purpoſe of concerting plans to induce a French invaſion of this country, and hence it was argued, that the perſons whoſe names were ſigned to the Catholic petition were the very ſame who had been foremoſt in the buſineſs of the United Iriſhmen, and in ſupporting a republican plan with the Preſbyterians of the North.

The diſturbances among the Catholic peaſantry in the South, as riots carried on by Roman Catholics, who had plundered the Proteſtant houſes of arms, &c. made alſo a part of the argumentative alluſion againſt the bill.

The general ground and argument on which the bill was ſupported, was, firſt the juſtice of the principle, as to the right of Iriſhmen and Britiſh ſubjects, which they had never forfeited under any ſtatute of Ireland, until the paſſing of Mr Yelverton's bill in 1782, a period when their tried loyalty, for near a century, had advanced them in the favour of the State.

Secondly, the policy of uniting Proteſtant and Catholic in one common intereſt, for the proſperity of their common

country, in which they had been too long divided, and in that diviſion weakened and deſpiſed by Great Britain and her miniſters.

Thirdly, the mad policy of continuing to the Catholic people, in their native land, the proſcriptive meaſures of the laſt century, adopted under all the aſperities and prejudices of party, and in an age fraught with bigotry and religious perſecution; and this at a time too, when a ſpirit of revolution pervaded Europe, and when a dangerous, deſperate, and victorious enemy threatened invaſion.

And, laſtly, upon the groſs abſurdity of extending the rights of the commonalty in the elective franchiſe, and yet paſſing by the Iriſh gentleman, and refuſing him the rights of his rank in the State; rights too, which after granting the franchiſe, it was ridiculous to with-hold, and by withholding which, the Catholic gentleman was irritated into cabals and conventions, where his talents, inſtead of being devoted to the good of the State, and the benefit of his country, in their proper ſphere, ſhewed the fatality of that error, by forcing them to miſchievous ends; whereas, to prevent the Catholics from falling into bad hands, or becoming Republicans, the beſt mode would be to adopt them into the Conſtitution.

16. A long addreſs to his Majeſty, complaining of the grievances that country hath ſuſtained by the meaſures of the preſent miniſtry, was moved for in the Houſe of Commons by Mr Curran, and ſeconded by Mr Grattan; but was negatived even without a debate.

The men who ſtyle themſelves Defenders, in different parts of the country, are guilty of committing the greateſt outrages. They have ſeveral times aſſembled in great bodies, and dared to encounter the militia and the military; ſeveral of them have been killed in theſe attacks; but this hath not yet repreſſed their licentious ſpirit, which will require the interpoſition of all the prudence and vigour of adminiſtration to correct.

June 5. This day the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after a ſpeech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament of that kingdom to the 11th of Auguſt next.

EDINBURGH.

June 1. This being the anniverſary of the birth of George Heriot, his ſtatue was, as uſual, elegantly decorated with flowers. The Magiſtrates, in their robes, walked in proceſſion from the Hoſpital to the New Greyfriars Church—the boys, upwards of one hundred in number, all newly and neately attired, had previouſly taken their places. The boys of Watſon's Hoſpital, and the girls of the Trades and Maiden Hoſpitals, were alſo preſent in the church; the whole, amounting to between three and four hundred, preſented a ſpectacle truly delightful.—Dr Kemp preached the anniverſary ſermon.

At the annual Whitſun-Monday fair at Glaſgow, the ſhow of horſes was much greater than ever remembered; good horſes brought high prices.

4. This being the anniverſary of the birth of his Majeſty, who entered his fifty-eighth year; at noon the caſtle fired a royal ſalute. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers fired a *feu de joye* on the occaſion, as did alſo the regiment quartered in the caſtle. The Parliament Houſe was fitted up with much elegance; in drinking the healths of the day, the toaſts were accompanied with appropriate muſic, vocal and inſtrumental; and, upon the whole, there was much loyalty diſplayed. No rioting, or miſchief of any kind took place in the ſtreets, as is common on rejoicing nights.

— This day the Royal Dumfries Volunteers were preſented with their colours by Mrs De Peiſter, the Colonel's lady. They were conſecrated by the Rev. Dr Burnſide.

5. This morning, about three o'clock, an alarming fire was diſcovered in Morriſon's cloſe, in the work-ſhop of Mr Wm Lamb, upholſterer, which entirely conſumed the tenement where it began, and conſiderably damaged the adjoining one. On the firſt alarm the Magiſtrates attended, alſo a great number of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, city guard, firemen, &c. as alſo a large party of the Scots brigade from the caſtle, owing to thoſe united and active exertions in preſerving order, a great quantity of valuable furniture, &c. was ſaved; notwithſtanding which, the damage done is very conſiderable. One of Mr Lamb's journeymen was killed, and four others very much hurt, by the falling in of part of the building; the unfortunate man has left a widow and children, for whom, and the other ſufferers, a ſubſcription has been opened.

At the different markets lately held, in Argyleſhire, for the ſale of black cattle, and at the one held at the Muir of Dumbarton, there was the greateſt demand that

that has been for ſeveral years, and remarkable high prices given, great numbers being bought for England.

6. This morning a young woman, in a brain fever, threw herſelf from a window, three ſtories high, in Richmond-ſtreet, and was killed on the ſpot.

7. A new born child was found dead on the road to St Leonard's from the ſouth back of the Cannongate. Several marks of violence appeared on the body.

It appears by various accounts from England, that on the 7th and 8th of this month, there was a very ſevere thunder ſtorm felt at Liverpool, Manchester, &c. which did a good deal of damage, in different parts of the country. One of the peals of thunder was ſo terrible over Covent Garden Theatre, that with dreadful flaſhes of lightening, paſſing through the gallery windows at the inſtant, the whole audience roſe, at the ſame moment, in the utmoſt terror, expecting immediate deſtruction.

9. This day the Edinburgh battalion of the Scotch brigade received their colours, in George's Square, from Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief, who addreſſed them in the following terms:—"General Dundas, and Officers of the Scotch brigade, of which you are Colonel, I have the honour to preſent theſe colours to you; and I am very happy in having this opportunity of expreſſing my wiſhes that the brigade may continue, by their good conduct, to merit the approbation of our gracious Sovereign, and the reputation, which all Europe knows, that old and reſpectable corps have moſt deſervedly enjoyed." The colours were afterwards conſecrated by the Rev. Dr Porteous, chaplain to the corps, in George's Square, the battalion having marched from the caſtle, and paraded there for that purpoſe.

We hear from Dumfries, that upon the evening of the 9th of June, the civil magiſtrate of the place applied to the commanding officer of the 1ſt fencibles, for a party to aid in apprehending ſome Iriſh tinkers, who were in a houſe about a mile and a half diſtant from the town. On the party's approaching the houſe, and requiring admittance, the tinkers fired on them, and wounded Serjeant Beaton very ſeverely in the hand and groin; John Grant, a grenadier, in both legs; and one Fraſer, of the light company, in the arm; the two laſt were very much hurt, the tinkers arms being loaded with rugged ſluggs and ſmall bullets. A ſurgeon immediately attended and dreſſed their wounds, but has not yet been able to extract the lead. The party, ſoon after the tinkers fired, puſhed on to the houſe, and though they had ſuffered ſo ſeverely, abſtained from bayoneting them, when they called for mercy. One man, and two women, in men's cloaths, were brought in priſoners; two men, in the darkneſs of the night, made their eſcape, but one of them was apprehended and brought in next morning, and a party went out, upon information, to apprehend the other. Fraſer's arm received the whole charge, which, it is believed, ſaved his heart. Beaton, it is expected, will ſoon recover.

11. A diſagreeable circumſtance happened in the 1ſt regiment of fencibles quartered at Dumfries. One of the men having been confined for impropriety in the field when under arms, ſeveral of his comrades reſolved to releaſe him; but they were repelled by the Adjutant and Officer on guard, who made the ringleader a priſoner. The Commanding Officer of the regiment immediately ordered a garriſon court-martial, conſiſting of his own corps and the Ulſter light dragoons. When the priſoners were remanded back from the court to the guard-room, their eſcort was attacked by fifty or ſixty of the ſoldiers, with fixed bayonets, part of whom ran away with the priſoners. By the intrepidity and good conduct of the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers, they were ſecured. They afterwards expreſſed a proper ſenſe of their irregular conduct, and have peaceably ſubmitted themſelves to their fate.

12. This afternoon (Sunday,) a moſt melancholy accident happened at Newton Don, near Kelſo, the two Miſs Dons, daughters of Sir Alex. Don, Bart. accompanied by Miſs Agnes Wilſon, ſecond daughter of Dr Wilſon, phyſician in Kelſo, and Miſs Jeſſe Ramſay, ſecond daughter of the late Dr Ramſay, went for a walk, by the bridge, to the iſland in the water of Eden. On their return home, apprehenſive of being too late for dinner, they reſolved to croſs the water at the neareſt ford, although conſiderably ſwelled by the rains, rather than go round by the bridge. Miſs Don got ſafely through; but Miſs Ramſay, in following her, was carried down by the current, when Miſs Don ruſhed in to her aſſiſtance, and unfortunately periſhed. This, it is ſaid, is all that Miſs Ramſay recollects, and ſhe cannot even tell how ſhe herſelf was ſaved. Miſs Mary Don and Miſs Wilſon, there is no doubt,

run in to their aſſiſtance, and both ſhared the unfortunate fate of Miſs Don. The diſtracted ſtate of Miſs Ramſay, on getting out of the water, and miſſing her companions, prevented any diſcovery of the fatal accident, till a woman, going to croſs the Eden by the bridge, ſaw the body of Miſs Mary Don floating down the river, who immediately gave the alarm, but, alas! too late to ſave their lives, as every means, uſed for their recovery, proved ineffectual.

13. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, paraded, this day, in St Andrew's Square; the whole, conſiſting of about 600, marched acroſs the two bridges to Burntsfield Links, where they were reviewed by Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief, attended by a number of General Officers, the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, in their uniforms, &c. The different evolutions, firings, &c. were performed with eaſe and exactneſs. The univerſal ſatisfaction expreſſed by the numerous ſpectators, few of whom but had connections in the ranks, may eaſily be conceived, and their applauſe might very naturally be ſuſpected of partiality; but in the opinion of the military men preſent, who are the only competent and unbiaſſed judges, a finer looking corps, or better diſciplined for the time, is not to be found in any ſervice.—In July 1794, a few gentlemen aſſembled in the Circus, to perfect themſelves in the military exerciſes, and from this ſlender beginning, the corps was inſtituted; and ſuch has been its ſpirited progreſs, that they are now upwards of 700 ſtrong.

In further teſtimony of the expertneſs of this corps, in all their manœuvres, we with pleaſure record the following:

General Orders.

The Lord Lieutenant informs the Officers and Gentlemen of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, that he is particularly requeſted, by his Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, to expreſs, if poſſible, the very high ſatisfaction which the truly military appearance of the corps afforded him on Saturday, the 13th.—Their ſteadineſs in marching, their prompt and accurate performance of the manual exerciſe, the exactneſs and regularity with which they executed their firings and evolutions, claim his entire and warmeſt approbation, and entitle that moſt reſpectable corps to the higheſt commendation.

On the morning of the 13th a duel was fought in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, between Mr G——y, formerly a lieutenant in the army, and the Hon. Mr Anneſley, belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe, in which the latter was wounded in the groin, and it is ſaid he is ſince dead.

16. The inhabitants of Perth have been very much gratified by the public appearance of the *Royal Perth Volunteers*. It is univerſally acknowledged, that a finer body of men can no where be ſeen; and that their promptitude and alacrity in their exerciſe would do credit to any corps of veterans.

17. This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the following uncommon and unfortunate accident happened in Libberton's Wynd.—An idle fellow was amuſing himſelf in firing a ſmall cannon, about the ſize of a piſtol, which unluckily went off as a lady and a gentleman were paſſing, and the ſhot ſtruck the gentleman, (Mr Knox, late bar-keeper to the Court of Seſſion) on the breaſt, and killed him almoſt immediately. The lady was ſeverely wounded in the mouth. The name of the unlucky perpetrator of this miſchief is Niven; he is above twenty years of age, and has been at ſea, where he was wounded. The piece was loaded with ſmall ſtones, or pieces of iron.

A ſuitable proclamation has been iſſued by the magiſtrates, prohibiting the uſe of fire arms on the ſtreets.

18. Accounts are received, which announce the death of the Dauphin of France! It is ſaid, that he had been long habituated to the free uſe of ſpiritous liquors, which certainly put an end to his exiſtence.

As a recent inſtance of the attention paid by Government to the families of brave officers who have fallen in ſervice, we have to ſtate, that the King and Council have been pleaſed to beſtow a genteel penſion on the widow and children of our countryman, Captain Littlejohn, of the Berwick of 74 guns, an officer of much merit, who was lately killed in an action with the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

22. His Royal Highneſs Prince William Frederick of Glouceſter, Colonel of the 115th regiment, with three Aides-de-Camp, arrived this night at Dumbreck's Hotel, St Andrew's Square. On Tueſday he viſited, in a private manner, the Caſtle, the College, the Parliament-houſe, High Church, Regiſter-office, &c. and yeſterday ſet off to ſee Hopetoun Houſe, the Carron Works, Great Canal, &c. and returns by Glaſgow and Carliſle to join the camp near Newcaſtle.—His Highneſs is a Major General in the army.

— This

22. This day a general meeting of the Highland Society was held here, when a number of noblemen and gentlemen were duly admitted members. The meeting much approved of the reſolution of the Directors, to lay out the neceſſary expence of bringing a ſkilful perſon, now arrived here, from England, for inſtructing the proprietors and farmers in this country in the proper mode of *watering* or *flooding* meadow land, which was likely to prove ſo beneficial; and their having ordered the important and uſeful information, contained in an Eſſay by the Rev. Dr Smith of Campbeltown on this ſubject, to be communicated to the public at large, by ſending it to be printed.

24. The Preſbytery of Edinburgh met here. The chief buſineſs before them related to the collections made at the doors of the New Chapel of Eaſe in Canongate. After hearing, at conſiderable length, all intereſted in the buſineſs, a motion was made and ſeconded—Approve Mr Walker's conduct in bringing the matter before the preſbytery; but in reſpect that it appears from the facts ſtated, that the perſons moſt intereſted are ſatisfied with the adminiſtration of the poor's funds in Canongate, diſmiſs the cauſe—which was carried without a vote.

On the 25th, ſix guineas were paid to Mr Richard Richardſon, for the uſe of the Charity Workhouſe of this city, by the gentlemen of an exchequer jury. Same day, on opening the boxes at the Poor's Houſe gates, there was found, in gold, ſilver, and copper, 3l. 14s. 7¼d.

27. This day his Grace the Duke of Montroſe preſented his commiſſion to the High Court of Juſticiary, appointing him Lord Juſtice General. His Grace, after taking the uſual oaths, and being robed, took his ſeat on the bench, and addreſſed their Lordſhips in a ſhort elegant ſpeech, when the Court adjourned.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 15. This day came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, a proſecution at the inſtance of Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, Bart. with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Mrs Barberie de la Motte, formerly ſpouſe to Sir William, for bribing, corrupting, and ſuborning witneſſes to bear falſe evidence, or attempting to do ſo. The queſtion has been for ſome time before the Court, and keenly debated upon long and learned informations, and additional informations, for the parties, upon the relevancy of the charge. Upon conſidering theſe informations, their Lordſhips delivered their opinions at ſome length, and found, that the charge contained in the libel did not amount to the crime of *ſubornation of perjury*, but an *attempt* to commit ſuch a crime; found, that the private proſecutor had no intereſt or title to bring the proſecution againſt the pannel, upon the facts *ſo charged*; he was not injured in his perſon or his property, and as the proſecution was only with *concourſe*, and not at the *inſtance* of the Public Proſecutor, they therefore diſmiſſed the libel and the pannel, Mrs de la Motte, from the bar. Her counſel then moved the Court, that ſhe ſhould be found entitled to her expences.—Counſel were heard upon both ſides on the queſtion of expences; on conſidering which, the Court found her entitled to her expences, and allowed an account thereof to be given in.

During the courſe of the proceedings, Mrs de la Motte brought a criminal action, at her inſtance, againſt Sir William Jardine, charging him with bribing, corrupting, and ſuborning witneſſes to ſwear falſely in the proceſs of divorce at his inſtance againſt her. This libel at her inſtance was next called in Court, and Sir William put to the bar, when her counſel moved to have the diet thereof deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, on account of the death of ſome material witneſs—Counſel having been heard upon this point, the Court deſerted the diet *pro loco et tempore*. The counſel for Sir William then inſiſted, that as ſhe did not chuſe to go on with her proſecution againſt him, he ought to be found entitled to his expences.—This give riſe to a debate at ſome length, reſpecting awarding expences to Sir William; upon conſidering which, the Court found him entitled to his expences, and ordained an account thereof to be given in.

*** The account of Sir Gordon Kinloch's trial, will be given next month.

We believe that ſuch uniformly cold and unfavourable weather, for ſo long a time, is not in the recollection of many. This month has been little milder than the laſt; the eaſt wind having prevailed throughout, with perhaps ſometimes a few hours variation, but never one day. No hay harveſt this month. Every vegetable production is late; the ſtrawberries in the end, only beginning to ſhow themſelves in the market at 7s. 6d. the pint; potatoes, 8s. the peck; green peaſe, 8s. beef and mutton continue at 5d. per lb.

veal

veal, 4½d.; lamb, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per quarter; ſalmon, 8d. and 9d. per lb. haddocks in great plenty in general, and good; alſo abundance of other fiſh, and reaſonable in their prices.

The Engliſh report ſtates, that the appearance of the growing wheats throughout the kingdom, is not ſuch as to promiſe an abundant crop upon an average. They are generally thin even on the beſt corn lands, having died away at the beginning of the month, in the moſt regular plants, from the roots being left too much expoſed by the continued ſeverity of the winter: The ſtock remaining is recovered to a good colour, has branched well, and will no doubt prove productive. The harveſt muſt certainly be a late one. The ryes, though not bulky, bid fair for ſetting well. The barleys, which were ſeverely checked by the late cold winds, are much improved from the genial ſhowers, and promiſe well. The oats are likewiſe mended, but in many diſtricts, particularly in Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, they will come in two crops. Peaſe look kindly on tender lands; but the beans have generally failed, particularly on cold heavy ſoils, where they ſuffered much by the late ſharp froſty nights.—In the weſt of England, their ſoft corn has been much benefited by earlier ſhowers. The young clovers have planted well, and look healthy on ſoils in good cultivation. The graſſes are bottoming kindly ſince the rains, in the home diſtricts, and now promiſe more than half a crop, where they did not expect a mow. The wool market is on the ſtart; the preſent prices are, South Down, 13d. per lb. Norfolk, 12d. ditto.—Smithfield is ſtill but ſcantily ſupplied with every kind of meat.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Finlay Ferguſſon, Eſq; of Hinde-ſtreet, to the Hon. Miſs Maclellan, daughter of Lord Kirkcudbright.

May 21. At Kingſmills, near Inverneſs, Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Gibraltar, to Miſs Helen Inglis, daughter of the late Hugh Inglis, Eſq; merchant in Inverneſs.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Douglas, of the 3d bat. of the Scots brigade, to Miſs Torry, daughter of the late Mr James Torry, merchant.

— At Glaſgow, Archibald Bogle, Eſq; merchant, to Miſs Margaret Naſmyth Kennedy, daughter of the late James Kennedy, Eſq; of Thalzie.

5. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr James Peddie, to Miſs Barbara Smith, daughter of Donald Smith, Eſq; banker.

10. At Edinburgh, Major F. Stewart, of the 125th regt. to Miſs Margaret Grant, ſecond daughter to Sir James Grant, Bart.

13. Mr James Watſon, clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Iſabella Milne, daughter of Alexander Milne, Eſq; merchant, ſome time in London, now in Leith.

14. At Peterhead, John Harlaw, Eſq; late of the iſland of Montſerrat, to Mrs Annand of Haddo.

17. At Edinburgh, Crawfurd Tait, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Suſan Campbell, fourth daughter of the Rt Hon. Hay Campbell, of Succoth, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

— At North Berwick Houſe, John Cathcart, Eſq; of Genoch, to Miſs Gordon, daughter of the late Hon. Lord Rockville.

William Carruthers, Eſq; of Dormont, to Miſs Arthington, daughter of T. Arthington, Eſq.

18 Capt. Grey, of the navy, third ſon of Sir C. Grey, K. B. to Miſs Whitbread, youngeſt daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Eſq; of Bedwell Park.

21. At Chelſea, John Hamilton, Eſq; of Bardowie, to Mrs Fletcher, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Hugh Crawfurd, Bt. of Jordanhill

22 William Bruce, Eſq; younger, of Stenhouſe, to Miſs Anne Cunningham, daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Robertland, Bart.

23. At Kenilworth, Warwickſhire, John Dalrymple, Eſq; of the 3d guards, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to Miſs Johnſon.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, ſecond ſon to the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Memſly of Shiply, Derbyſhire.

BIRTHS.

5. At Keithock, Mrs Richardſon of Keithock, a ſon.

6. At Eſſemont Houſe, near Aberdeen, Mrs Gordon, of Halihead, a ſon.

7. Mrs Kennedy of Underwood, a ſon.

8. Mrs Wemyſs of Cuttlehill, a daughter.

At London, the Lady of P. Hepburn, Eſq; a ſon.

The Lady of Lieut. Col Haldane, a ſon.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod of Macleod, a daughter.

15. At Gogar, Mrs Ramſay, a ſon.

At Grantoun, the Lady of Provoſt Innes, of a ſon and daughter.

At Dundee, the wife of Thomas Morton, of three daughters.

At Forfar, the wife of Alexander Culber, of a boy and two girls, in the ſeventh month.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Grenada, Major Gen. Lindſay.

At Antigua, Capt. George Tilſon, commanding the La Pique frigate.

At

At Naples, Sir James Douglas, the Britiſh Conſul General.

At Briſtol, the Hon. Thomas Talbot, uncle to the preſent Earl of Shrewſbury.

On her way from Bath to London, Mrs Beresford, wife of the Rt Hon. John Beresford, and daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart.

Lately, the Hon. Philip Tufton Percival, next brother to the Earl of Egmont.

At Carliſle, Mr William Skelton, aged 106, a freeman in that city.

At Overton, near Liverpool, aged 101, Chriſtian Marſhall. It is remarkable ſhe never took a doze of phyſic, nor ever wore a ribband on her head, or a buckle in her ſhoe.

At Cherry Vale, John Smith, Eſq; late of Antigua.

At Briſtol, Mrs Grant, wife of W. Grant, Eſq; banker at Portſmouth.

May 18. At Killin, the Rev. Mr Patrick Stuart, miniſter of that pariſh.

20. In the pariſh of Douglas, John Smith labourer, in the 101ſt year of his age.

27. At Berlin, Baron Hertſberg, Privy Counſellor and Cabinet Miniſter to the late King of Pruſſia, in his 70th year.

30. At Kilmarnock, Lieut. John Macdonnell, of Glengary fencibles.

31. At Glaſgow, Andrew Buchannan, Eſq; of Mount Vernon, merchant.

— At London, Mr Robert Pringle, upholſterer to the Duke of Clarence.

June 1. At Petrivie, in Fifeſhire, Colonel Archibald Hamilton, ſon of the late of Mr Hamilton of Innerwick.

2. At Arbroath, Capt. John Butchart, of the royal navy.

3. At Glaſgow, Dr James Williamſon, Emeritus Profeſſor of Mathematics in that univerſity.

— At Dalſwinton, Mrs Miller, ſpouſe to P. Miller, Eſq; of Dalſwinton

4. At Fortroſe, Capt. Kenneth Makenzie, of Newton.

7. At Dumfries, Mr Archibald Malcolm, writer, aged 82, many years town clerk of that borough.

8. Hon. Capt. Charles Nairne, ſon of John laſt Lord Nairne, and Lady Catharine Murray, daughter of the firſt Earl of Dunmore.

— At Forres, Miſs Tulloch, daughter of the late Alexander Tulloch, Eſq; of Tannachie.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Richmond Gardiner, daughter of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, killed at the battle of Preſton in 1745, and relict of the late Mr Laurence Inglis, depute-clerk of the bills.

12. At Aberdeen, John Lumſden, of Cuſhny.

14. Miſs Suſan Cunyngham, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir David Cunyngham, Bt of Livingſtone.

16. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Livingſton, late of the 21ſt regt. and Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer.

At Dumfries, Mrs Janet Johnſtone, of Whitestonehill, aged 85.

At Sea View, in the county of Wexford, aged 29 years, Mr Arthur Murphy, author of the Conqueſt of Quebec, and other Poems.

18. At Edinburgh, Wm Maxwell, Eſq; of Ardwell.

— At London, Major James Mercer of the marines.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Drummond of Blair Drummond, relict of the late Lord Kames.

— At Edinburgh, Robert Oliphant, Eſq; of Roſſie, his Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General, which he had enjoyed 32 years.

— Near Briſtol, Col. Wm Morriſon Maxwell, younger of Naughton.

— At Inverary, Miſs Jean Campbell, daughter of Provoſt Lauchlan Campbell.

21. At Hammerſmith, Lieut. Gen. the Rt Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Colonel of the 10th regt. of foot, and formerly Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. David Knox, of the royal navy.

22. At Great Berling, in Suffolk, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the 122d regt. of foot.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr James Craig, architect, nephew of Mr James Thomſon, author of the *Seaſons*.

— At the manſe of Dumblaine, the Rev. John Robertſon, miniſter of the goſpel.

— Jonathan Faulknor, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm Smellie, Printer, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; well known in the literary world, as the author of the Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory, and the elegant tranſlator of Buffon.

— At the Grange, in Hampſhire, Henry Drummond, Eſq; Banker at Charing-croſs.

25. At Edinburgh, Peter May, Eſq;

At Barkſwell, Thomas Clifton of the hydrophobia, in conſequence of ſuffering a dog to lick a ſore on his hand before it was known to be mad.

George M'Queen, Eſq; Collector of the Ceſs for the city and county of Edinburgh.

PREFFERMENTS.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their reſpective heirs-male, viz.—Sir George Chetwynd, Knt.; Sir John Dryden, Knt.; Robert Saleſbury, Eſq; Richard Gamon, Eſq; Lionel Darell, Eſq; Richard Neave, Eſq; Henry Hawley, Eſq; John Pollen, Eſq; and John Wentworth, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in America.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Eſq; to be private Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

The

The Earl of Bute to be Ambaſſador to the Court of Spain.

The Duke of Montroſe, Lord Juſtice General.

John Hamilton, Eſq; Receiver General of the Land Tax, vice Admiral Keith Stewart.

William Campbell, Eſq; of Fairfield, to be ſheriff-clerk of Ayrſhire.

Sir James Grant, Bart. Caſhier to the Exciſe in Scotland, which vacats his ſeat in Parliament for Banff-ſhire.

Thomas Elder, Eſq; of Forneth, to be Poſtmaſter General for Scotland.

Iſaac Coffin, Eſq; Captain in the navy, to be regulating Captain on the impreſs ſervice.

D. Staig, Eſq; to be Keeper of the Regiſter of Saſines, Reverſions, &c. for the county of Dumfries, &c.

Mr John Bayne, to be Maſter of the High School of Leith.

Mr Robert Rennie, preacher of the goſpel, to be miniſter of the church and pariſh of Borrowſtounneſs.

Rev. James Blinſhall, D. D. to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

The degree of D. D. on the Rev. John Stewart, miniſter of Luſs, and the Rev. Patrick Graham, miniſter of Aberfoil, by the univerſity of Glaſgow.

Mr John Somers, to be miniſter of Mid Calder.

The Rev. Dr Wm Lawrence Brown, to be Profeſſor of Divinity in the Mariſchal College, and Miniſter of the Grey Friars Church, Aberdeen.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty Office, April 16.

Vice Admirals Sir Richard Hughes, Bart.; John Elliot, Eſq; and William Hotham, Eſq; to be Admirals of the Blue.

Royal Edinburgh Corps of Volunteers. Lieut. Col. Roger Aytoune to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Maxwell. Capt. Pat. Crichton to be Major vice Aytoune.

58th foot. Col. John Hallowes, from 56th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Stewart, deceaſed.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander Baillie, from 9th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Hallowes, who retires.

65th foot. Brevet Lieut Col. Boulter Johnſton, from 70th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Cloſe, deceaſed.

67th foot. Lieut. Col. Mungo Noble, from 84th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Fitter, who retires.

69th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, from 1ſt battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Lieut. John Clarke, from 1ſt battalion, to be Major.

70th foot. Brevet Major Mungo Paumier, from 15th foot, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Johnſton, promoted in 65th.

74th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Marlborough Parſons Stirling, from 77th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Maxwell, deceaſed.

77th foot. Brevet Major Bulſtrode Whitelocke to be Major, vice Stirling, promoted in 74th.

78th foot, 1ſt bat. Major Alex. Malcolm to be Lieutenant Colonel.

82d foot, 2d bat. Major the Hon. Auguſtus Barry to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Thomas Partridge Thrap to be Major, vice Barry. Capt. Richard Tayler to be Major.

84th foot, 1ſt bat. Major William Houſtoun, from 19th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Noble, removed to 67th.

84th foot. 2d bat. Major Ronald C. Ferguſon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Fielder King to be Major.

91ſt foot. Capt. William Tomlinſon to be Major

92d foot. Capt. the Hon. Robert King, from 89th, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Byng, deceaſed.

93d foot. Major Thomas Peter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice St Leger.

102d foot. Capt. Richard Bingham to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Cole, promoted in Ward's regiment.

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

Montgomeryſhire—Fr. Lloyd, Eſq; vice Wm Owen, Eſq; dead.

Bridgenorth—J. Whitmore, Eſq; vice T. Whitmore, Eſq; dead.

New Shoreham—The Hon. Charles William Wyndham, vice John Aldridge, Eſq; dead.

Great Yarmouth—Stephens Howe, Eſq; vice Henry Beaufoy, Eſq; dead.

Agmondeſham—Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, Eſq; vice William Drake younger, Eſq; dead.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 3. John Cowans, merchant in Perth.

— John Whitlaw, merchant in Glaſgow.

11. James Macdonald, tackſman of Knock, in the iſle of Sky, and dealer in cattle.

25. Thomas Park, merchant in Glaſgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 26.

Wheat, 36s. Barley, 29s. Oats, 19s. Peaſe, 19s. 3d. Beans, 18s. A very quick market.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 2½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

June 10.	June 29.
Bank Stock 165¾	166½
3 per cent. red. 67⅛	67⅛
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut	67⅛
4 per cent. conſ. 80⅝	80½
India Stock ſhut	ſhut
India Bonds 2s. diſc.	3s. diſc.
Lottery Tickets 10s. 6d. pr.	—

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For JULY 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

OF LIGHTNING AND FIERY METEORS.

WHEN we take a full and comprehenſive view of the hiſtory of electricity, and of electrical appearances in different parts of the earth, and at different ſeaſons of the year, we cannot help finding ourſelves at ſome loſs to account for the phenomena of thunder and lightning being confined to particular ſeaſons, and to particular countries.

We know that the electric fluid, accumulated by our machines, ariſes, as Dr Watſon has diſcovered, from the earth itſelf; nor has it been detected ariſing in a greater quantity, *ceteris paribus*, from one ſpot of the earth than from another; though it has every where been found to be eaſier accumulated, and in greater plenty, in particular ſtates of the atmoſphere. The obſervation is the ſame with reſpect to the electric fluid already riſen into the atmoſphere: It is at all times to be found there, though in particular ſtates of the weather it may be accumulated, by means of an electrical kite, in greater abundance.

From the experiments of all electricians, it would appear that the electrical machine and kite excite the beſt in froſty weather; and of conſequence, the electric fluid muſt be moſt copious in winter and in colder climates. Cavallo, who made many experiments with the electrical kite, ſays, "That in general the ſtrongeſt electricity is obſervable *in thick fogs*, and alſo *in froſty weather*; and the weakeſt when it is cloudy, *warm*, and very near raining. When the weather is damp, and the electricity pretty ſtrong, the index of the electrometer, after taking a ſpark from the ſtring, on preſenting the knob of a coated phial to it, *riſes ſurpriſingly quick* to its uſual place; but in *dry and warm* weather it riſes exceedingly *ſlow*." He alſo ſays, "The air appears to be electrified at all times. Its electricity is conſtantly poſitive, and *much ſtronger in froſty than in warm weather*."

The above obſervations correſpond with the few I have made, from the excitement of a common electrical machine. I always found more appearance of electricity in cold weather, when the breath was viſible, than in warm weather; and in winter than in ſummer.

Now, the natural deduction from the above ſhould be, that thunder and lightning would be more frequent in winter than in ſummer, and in cold countries than in warm. The reverſe however is the fact; and it is almoſt always in the three warmeſt months of the year that we are acquainted with thoſe tremenduous meteors*.

And it is equally certain, that in the colder climates, lightning is but ſeldom ſeen. In Nova Zembla and Greenland it has never been known either in winter or ſummer†, though from the great fogs and froſt in theſe countries, it is preſumeable, according to Cavallo's deductions, that there is no ſcarcity of the electrical fluid ‡. Indeed, it is a well known fact, that in the colder latitudes, whether ſouth or north, there, in general, thunder and lightning are unfrequent; and on the other hand, in the warmer climates, lightning is always the moſt frequent. It is more frequent in England than in Scotland; in France, than in England; and in Italy, ſtill more than in France.

* There is indeed one great ſuppoſed electrical phenomenon that is only common in the winter, and in cold climates, viz. the *aurora borealis*; and Beccaria ſays, that the *ignes fatui* about Bologna are moſt frequently obſerved when the ground is covered with ſnow.

Theſe would therefore ſeem to be the only phenomena originating from the accumulated electric fluid in winter.

† Sometimes indeed the rending and craſhing of the ice has been miſtaken for thunder.

‡ Uno Von Troil, in his letters on Iceland, ſays, that "lightning and thunder ſtorms are rare both in ſummer and in winter, they ſeldom happen any where elſe but in the neighbourhood of Volcanos."

(*To be Continued.*)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1795.

THE LIFE OF BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTON,

INVENTOR OF LOGARITHMS.

SIR ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Edenbelly, Maſter of the Mint under James VI. and Janet Bothwall, whoſe father had been one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in the reign of James V. were the parents of the celebrated Baron Napier, who was born at Merchiſton in 1550.

Having finiſhed his academical ſtudies in the Univerſity of St Andrew's, where he had applied himſelf to philoſophy, and probably to theology, he followed the example of moſt of his diſtinguiſhed countrymen in thoſe times, in making the tour of ſeveral parts of the continent in queſt of farther improvement. After having continued ſome years abroad, partly in the Low Countries, and partly in France and Italy, he returned home.

His bias toward ſeverer ſtudies led him to that of the mathematics with the cloſeſt application. This ſtudy, however, did not wholly engroſs his attention. From the time that he had been a ſtudent at St Andrew's, where he had heard one of its divines, Mr C. Goodman, diſcuſſing in the pulpit, certain topics from the Apocalyps of St John, with a warm and forcible application to the errors of the Papiſts, he had conceived a reſolution of ſometime turning his literary reſearches to theſe Revelations, and moreover of imparting to the world the diſcoveries he might make in this obſcure region of theological literature. Accordingly his firſt appearance as an author, was in a profound Comment on the Myſteries of that Book. This work is entituled, "A plain Diſcovery of the whole Revelation of St John, ſet down in two Treatiſes; the one ſearching and proving the true Interpretation thereof; the other applying the ſame paraphraſtically and hiſtorically to the Text; with a Reſolution of certain Doubts, moved by ſome well-affected Brethren; whereunto are annexed certain Oracles of Sibylla, agreeing with the Revelation, and other places of Scripture." This he publiſhed in 1593. Dr Mackenzie tells us, "that this performance did very much amuſe all Europe, and it was immediately tranſlated into Dutch, French, Italian and Latin; and that many were firmly perſuaded of the truth of what he has advanced in his conjectures upon thoſe viſions."

Whether theſe Treatiſes maintained their reputation for any length of time, I have no authority to determine; but their credit, however great at firſt, probably expired at, if not before the commencement of the preſent century; for the author, in the fourteenth propoſition of his firſt book, poſitively affirms, that the day of judgment was to happen between the year 1688 and 1700; ſo that Mackenzie's expreſſion of this performance having *amuſed all Europe*, ſeems happily enough applied. If he had ſufficient grounds for affirming ſo much in its behalf during the firſt years after its publication, it might well be ſaid, that after the expiration of thoſe twelve, in the courſe of which the world had been taught to expect the final conſummation of all things, that Europe had indeed been amuſed, ſo far as it repoſed confidence in the prediction. Prophetic interpretation is a dangerous thing to meddle with, and it is not leſs mortifying than ſtrange to obſerve, in how many inſtances the vani-

ty of the greateſt men has been ſeduced to hazard it with no better ſucceſs than in this we have produced.—The man of letters has ſurely no ſmall advantage over the illiterate, inaſmuch, as through the medium of books, he acquires a capacity of tranſporting himſelf to, and as it were of exiſting in, the remoteſt periods of time paſt, and of converſing with the good and the wiſe of former ages; but this will not ſatisfy him: A vain curioſity, or unaccountable ambition, often prompts him, forgetful of theſe privileges, to penetrate the veil of futurity in attempts to develope the myſteries of prophecy; for which, it is probable, none will ever be qualified, but by the ſame ſpirit which rapt the ſeers of antiquity into future times.

But that patience of thinking and inveſtigation which failed to ſupply the place of the prophetic ſpirit, enabled the Baron Napier, within the proper ſphere of human knowledge, to diſcover that important art of facilitating calculation expreſſed by the word Logarithim.

The Aſtronomer Royal, in the preface to his work in Baron Maſeres' "Scriptores Logarithmici," (4to. 1791.) obſerves, "that the improvements made by Tycho Brahe, the noble Dane, both in the theory and practice of Aſtronomy, together with the determination of the true motions of the planets from his obſervations, by his illuſtrious pupil Kepler, had greatly enlarged the bounds of this ſcience, and ſeemed to demand a more eaſy and expeditious method of calculating obſervations rendered capable of ſo much exactneſs, and leading to ſuch important diſcoveries." Baron Napier was probably acquainted with theſe improvements in ſcience before his invention of Logarithims, and ſtimulated thereby in the purſuit of ſo uſeful a compendium of aſtronomical calculation. However that may be, he applied himſelf to the ſearch of this Deſideratum, which he happily diſcovered without any hint or communication from any one elſe; no leſs to his own honour than to the benefit of Aſtronomy, and every branch of Mathematics.

I add, that Logarithims are by ſome Mathematicians defined—the Indices, or Exponents of the Ratios of Numbers one to another, or a ſeries of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, correſponding to as many numbers proceeding in geometrical proportion.

By this art, mathematical, aſtronomical, and ſcientific calculations are ſo wonderfully expedited, that the logarithmic tables conſtituted upon it, enable the calculator to arrive at thoſe reſults in an hour, for which a day had ſcarcely ſufficed by the beſt methods in uſe, prior to this invention.

Its merit was extenſively known ſoon after its publication, and the ſons of ſcience, from the various parts of Europe, offered the homage of their eulogies to the genius of its author. He who ſhortens the road to any truly deſireable object, deſerves the gratitude of mankind.

This moſt uſeful diſcovery afforded ſatisfaction, or rather the ſincereſt joy to all the more enlightened mathematicians and profeſſors of arithmetic ſcience in that age. Henry Briggs, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry at Oxford, could ſcarcely think or converſe of any thing elſe but Merchiſton's diſcovery. He made two journies from Oxford, on purpoſe to viſit the author, and to confer with him, on the ſubject of the "Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum," firſt publiſhed by our author in 1614. The Oxford Profeſſor derived ſo much advantage from theſe interviews, that, with the aſſiſtance of Oughtred, he publiſhed, a few years after, in London, his "Arithmetica Logarithmica," in which the original method was rendered more compendous. Succeeding mathematicians, and particularly Dr Halley, contributed ſuch improvements as gave new facility to its operations.

The Baron of Merchiſton continued to proſecute his mathematical ſtudies; and, in the year 1617, publiſhed his "Rhabdologiæ, ſeu Numerationis, per Virgulas Libri Duo; cum Appendice, &c." The principal deſign of this publication was, to inſtruct merchants, gentlemen, and perſons not ſuppoſed adepts in arithmetical knowledge, in the moſt expeditious way of performing the multiplication and diviſion of large ſums, by the

uſe

uſe of certain quadrangular columns, or rods, called, from the author, Napier's Bones, the inſtrument being firſt made of that ſubſtance. It conſiſts of five rods, plates, or lamellæ, which may be conſtructed of any hard materials, of an oblong form, and divided into nine ſmall ſquares; each of which is reſolved into two triangles by diagonal lines. On theſe ſquares is exhibited, in figures, his popular and ingenious ſcheme of calculation, worth an hundred verbal deſcriptions, I would recommend thoſe unacquainted with it, to any of our mathematical inſtrument-makers, who generally, I believe, accompany it with a ſhort ſcheme of inſtructions concerning its uſe.

The Baron * Napier was twice married. His firſt Lady was the daughter of Sir James Stirling of Kier. Archibald, the only iſſue of this martiage, mentioned by Mackenzie, inherited ſome portion of his father's learning, was promoted to offices of high honour under James VI. and Charles I. and in 1627 advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Napier. The Baron's ſecond marriage was with Agnes Chiſeholm of Cromlix; by whom he had five ſons and as many daughters. Robert, his ſecond ſon by this Lady, publiſhed, at Edinburgh, in 1616, his father's poſthumous works, conſiſting of three Latin Treatiſes relating to Logarithms and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Baron of Merchiſton died in 1617, not long after the publication of his Rhabdologia, at the age of ſixty-ſeven.

* Now, according to Skene's "De Verborum Significatione," in this realm (of Scotland) he is called "ane Barrone, quha haldis his landes immediatelie in chiefe of the King, and hes power of pit and gallows, "foſſa et furca," quhilk was firſt inſtitute and granted by King Malcolm, quha gave power to the Barrones to have ane pit quhairin women, condemned for theift, ſuld be drowned, and ane gallows, whereupon men-thieves and treſpaſſowers ſuld be hanged, conforme to the doome given in the Barone Court thereanent."

HUMOURS OF AN APRIL-FOOL DAY.

HOW it has happened that a particular day has long been appropriated, though by no means excluſively, to the exerciſe of this amuſement, and why the firſt of April was deſtined to that purpoſe, I leave to the inveſtigation of antiquaries; hazarding only one conjecture, that at ſome very remote period the worſhippers of the goddeſs Folly, the idlers and witlings of the world, in imitation of other heathens, eſtabliſhed this anniverſary celebration of their deity; and perhaps ſome analogy may be traced between the ſacrifices of the ancients, and the offerings which Folly's votaries continue to heap before her altar on this her high feſtival: nay, though the heathen ſyſtem of theology is long ſince aboliſhed, this deity finds her power in the world by no means on the decline: and while Venus is no longer invoked by our belles, while pick-pockets forget their obligations to Mercury, and Neptune is neglected even on his own element, Folly has ſplendid temples in every city, prieſts in every family; and whole hecatombs of human victims (if you allow the expreſſion) ſwell the honours of her *red-letter day*.

What led me into this train of thought, was an accidental viſit which I paid yeſterday to an old acquaintance, formerly a domeſtic in the family of my grandfather, and by him eſtabliſhed, above forty years ago, in a little ſhop, where he has found means to acquire a decent ſubſiſtence. When but a boy, as I have heard my father ſay, he was eſteemed an oddity by all the neighbourhood, and always had a ſtrong propenſity to little miſchievous tricks. He would ſtalk through the church-yard at night, wrapped in a table-cloath; he would hide the maid's ſhoes, blacken his face to fright the children, and greaſe the ſtrings of the chaplain's violin. Indeed, my grandfather, though he had a regard for the boy, was at length obliged to diſcard him, for faſtening his grand-aunt Anna Maria's lappet to the chair, while ſhe ſat at dinner, to her utter confuſion as ſoon as ſhe attempted to quit her place.

I found him in the little apartment behind his ſhop, with a large book open before him, in which he ſeemed to have been writing. On my hinting to him, that I thought he might be more ſuitably employed on a Sunday, than in looking over his accounts, he aſſured me that I was miſtaken; that the book before him contained a little journal of the merrieſt moments of his life; and ſhewed me the back of it, on which was lettered, not unaptly, as will appear from what follows, *Day-Book*.

He ſaid, he had been juſt bringing up his accounts to the cloſe of yeſterday; but added, with a ſhake of the head, "How unlucky it is, it ſhould have happened on a Sunday!—I ſhall be below *par* this year—I believe I may ſay without vanity," ſaid he, ſeeing me at a loſs to underſtand him, "that there is not a man in the pariſh who makes ſo many fools as myſelf—Why, Sir, I have averaged, for the laſt fourteen years, thirty fools per annum; and it would have been more, but for that plaguy ſore eye which confined me laſt ſpring—Ah! it was a great loſs to me; I had not a ſingle fool, except my apothecary's apprentice, whom I ſent to the upper end of Iſlington to get me ſome genuine *pantilum pulveroſum*—but then the year before was a plentiful year, a very plentiful year. Do, ſir, let me read you my journal for the firſt of April, in that year." I aſſented:—he put on his ſpectacles, and read as follows:

"1ſt April 1790.—Got up early this morning, to prepare for buſineſs—Sally ſtill a-bed—Flung the watchman a ſhilling out of the window, to rap at my door, and cry *fire*.—Sally ſtarted up in a fright, overturned my beſt wig, which ſtood in the paſſage, and ran into the ſtreet half naked.—Was obliged to give her a ſhilling to quiet her.

"Ten o'clock.—Sent a letter to Mr Plume, the undertaker, telling him that my neighbour, old Frank Fuz, who was married on Monday to his late wife's ſtep-daughter, had died ſuddenly laſt night.—Saw ſix of Plume's men go in, and heard old Fuz very loud with them.

"Invited all our club to dine at deputy Dripping's, and invited him to dine with alderman Grub at Hampſtead.—N. B. The alderman is on a viſit to his ſon-in-law in Kent.

"Twelve o'clock.—Received an order, in the name of a cuſtomer in Eſſex, for ſix pounds of ſnuff, to be ſent by the coach—Smoked the bite, and kicked the meſſenger out of the ſhop.—N. B. Not catch old birds, &c.

"One o'clock.—Afraid Sally would play ſome trick upon me, in dreſſing my dinner; ſo went to get a ſteak at a coffee-houſe—Chalked the waiter's back as he gave me my change.—N. B. Two bad ſhillings.

"Aſked an old woman in Cheapſide, what was the matter with her hat?—She took it off; and while I was calling her April fool, a boy ran off with my handkerchief in his hand.

"Tapped a blue-ſchool boy on the ſhoulder, and aſked what he had got behind him? He anſwered, a fool—The people laughed at this: I did not ſee much in it.

"Three o'clock.—Sent Sally to the Tower to ſee a democrat; carried the key of the cellar with her, and ſpent me half a crown in coach-hire.

"Gave Giles my ſhopman a glaſs of brandy, which he took for a glaſs of wine.—Giles unable to attend ſhop the next day."

I readily prevailed on my old acquaintance to give me a copy of this diary, on my promiſing to tranſmit it to you. It was with more difficulty I drew from him, that his neighbour Fuz never from that day bought any more tobacco at his ſhop; and that, two days afterwards, he received a letter by poſt, from his Eſſex cuſtomer, threatening him with an action for aſſaulting his ſervant, and ordering him to furniſh his bill immediately; that the club had ſent him *to Coventry*, and that he had loſt deputy Dripping's intereſt for the office of church-warden, to which he then aſpired.

But (to quit my old acquaintance and his diary) even this cuſtom, Sir, abſurd as it is, will afford the moraliſt a topic of uſeful inſtruction: the danger of credu-

lity